The Leading Motor House of Asia:
BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY,
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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. II NO. 90 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY:
MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in.....13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSELLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in. 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in..... 20 ,,
Except during the South West Monsoon when the journeys will occupy one additional day.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
1914				
18th April	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May.	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
30th ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	..
6th June	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
13th ,,	India ..	8000	.....	..
20th ,,	China ..	8000	Maloja	12500
27th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "AKCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows:—

	SINGLE "A" rate.	RETURN. "B" rate.	"A" rate.	"B" rate.
To MARSEILLES	...Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.		
,, LONDON	.....Rs. 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8. or Rs. 792.		

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.
The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. R. BURNEY.
Acting Superintendent,
P. O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commander.	Ton	Arrival	Departure
Colombo Maru	Kawashima	4709	26th. Mar.	1rth. Apr
Bombay Maru	Komatsubara	4625	31st. ,,	15th. ,,
Kamakura Maru	Hori	6126	12th. April.	17th. ,,
Rangoon Maru	Amoshira	5143	16th. ,,	27th. ,,
Kawachi Maru	Christiansen	6163	29th. ,,	7th. May.
Penang Maru	Murayama	4965	6th. ,,	17th. ,,
Amaba Maru	Shinobe	6159	16th. May	27th May.

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake 150 deg	6 0	2 per case.
White Rose 150 deg	5 12	2 per case.
Chester Brand 125 deg	5 2	2 per case.
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg	5 0	2 per case.
Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 15	2 per case.
White Camelia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0	per 2 tins.
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk	3 12 0	per 8 Imp. galns.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malbar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost a haulage.
In all cases oil sold by Standard Oil Co., of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.
Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.
Coorla, Andheri and Thana Agents add one anna to the above prices.
Orders books applied gratis on application to

THE MANAGER.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
AUTUM SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Miles or Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July.	24th July
*City of Ca cutta	7680	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5th Sep
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14th. Sep
†City of Marseilles	8800	19th Sep	26th Sep.	11th. Oct. 5
*City of Glasgow	6529	28th Sep	8th Oct.	21st Oct
†City of Paris	9232	10th Oct	17th Oct.	31st Oct
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct	30th Oct.	13th Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	21st Nov.
†City of Calcutta	7630	7th Nov	14th Nov	29th Nov
*Trafford Hall	6321	17th Nov.	25th Nov	11th Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec	.....	28th Dec.

*Calling at Naples.
Calling at Marseilles.
†Calling Karachi direct.
*Calling at Bombay for passengers only.
†"City of Manchester" and City of Karachi calls Marseilles and Plymouth.
‡These Steamers call at Port Sudan.
Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.
†Carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	652	1091	489	809
Liverpool	605	957	462	704
London via Marseilles from Liverpool	..	999	..	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each bin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Nord-deutcher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply —Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bats and Sons' Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1880.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen. 48,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 18,550,000
HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairel Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Fengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tienling
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tokyo
Los Angles	New York. Cal. U.S.A.	Tsingtan.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box N. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities

JAMES SMITH,
Acting Manager.

Post Box 161.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND to DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.
WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Routes.
KOLA 1205, Thur. 16th April a.m. ‡C. M. LHASA, 2184, Fri. 17th April *6 a. m., Direct LINGA, 2185, Mon. 20th April 11am. †P. D. & C. M.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*or later arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "KOLA," 1205 tons, on Thursday the 16th April, calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BANDRA," 3,200 tons, on Thursday the 16th April calling at Verawal, Mangrom, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomrah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly.)

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing	on or about.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	Thursday	16th April.
†PURNEA	3306	,,	30th ,,
*PUNDUA	3305	,,	14th May.
†PENTAKOTA	3418	,,	28th ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma Strait Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.
15th April, 1914.

FOR ADVERTISEMENT RATES
APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
CIRCASSIA ...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th. June 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	24th. June 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	11th July 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th July 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	10th. Aug. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverley	24th. Aug. 1914
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	12th Sept. 1914
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	23rd. Sept. 1914
Circassia	6722	C.S. Osborne R.N.R.	12th Oct. 1914
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st Oct. 1914
Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	6th Nov. 1914
Elysia	6368	J.A. Coverey	21st. Nov. 1914

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	448	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with very comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

Caters for large and small parties in his usual recherche style.

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7, Esplanade Road. }

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Telegrams: "Cornaglia." Telephone No. 24.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.)

Capital Authorised	Rs.	20,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs.	14,57,200
Capital Paid up	Rs.	9,88,587
Reserve Fund (in Govt. Papers)	Rs.	10,00,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Bhan, Ferozepore, Gujranwall, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lylpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, and Srinagar.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest reference given.
21, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital	£	1,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£	400,000
Reserve Fund	£	30,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£	600,000

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BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNT S at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
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Manager.

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B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
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Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
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BEAUTIFULLY DESIGNED JEWELRY

JEWELLED RINGS
JEWELLED PENDANTS
JEWELLED NECKSLIDES
AND
JEWELLED EARRINGS

Are the ornaments chiefly in vogue and to which much attention is being given at present.
The handiwork of these ornaments has reached a standard that is difficult indeed to criticise or to improve upon for daintiness and the amazing quality of work. Our stock embraces the most modern conceptions in platinum and gold: the former when the metal used has but little importance as compared to the gems; and the latter, when the metal assumes the chief part for its effects and in which the gems convey only an ultimate impression.

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BOMBAY & POONA

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.
LIMITED.
FIRE LIFE

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

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Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.
Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS, SECRETARIES.

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THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—APOLLO STREET.
BRANCHES:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at per cent p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.

Free! Free!! Free!!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K.C. Das's
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The most up-to-date Science of Health for Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:—
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Established 1797.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782.
FIRE & MARINE.
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WORLD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
A General Agents for the above First Class English Offices we are accepting *Fire, Marine and Accident* business.
Applications for rates and terms will receive our promp attention.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
General Agents
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re 1 per insertion; every additional line(six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

The Manager "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 332

MOTOR CARS from POONA to PANCHGANI and Mahabaleshwar: The firm who owns the largest and best fleet of large and small cars that are running there is THE MAHABLESHWAR MOTOR SERVICE Co., Ltd., Poona. 1989a

QUALIFIED Accountant, holding London Chambers TEACHER'S DIPLOMA IN Acounts open for engagement in Joint Stock Company, or Bank. Apply to Box No. 408, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 2275

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 1011

WANTED.

WANTED—Temporary TYPIST CLERK good handwriting essential, Rs. 25 p.m. Portuguese preferred. Apply "B." care of "Bombay Chronicle." 2292

WANTED—Young Lady Assistant for Mission work. Must be able to teach Hindustani.—Apply to Mrs. K. ANDERSON, M. E. Mission, Kolar. 1502

EXPERIENCED Indian Journalist would be gald to act as PRIVATE SECRETARY to Bombay Public Man. Free in the morning. Highest references. Apply to Box No. 523, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1401

WANTED, 3RD OFFICER for Indian Government Telegraph Steamer "Patrick Stewart." Particulars of service, pay, etc., will be furnished on application to THE DIRECTOR, Indo-European Telegraph Department, Karachi. 1501

WANTED by a large European firm 2 Europeans aged about 20 to fill vacancies of junior SALESMEN and ASSISTANT in Accounting Department. Apply to Box No. 401, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2258

WANTED—A EUROPEAN MATRON SUPERINTENDENT for the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras. Qualifications in administration, general nursing and maternity essential. Pay Rs. 200—10—250. 80 beds, three staff and six pupil nurses.

Apply HONORARY SECRETARY, Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Government House, Ootacamund. 1520

WANTED AUDITORS.—Applications should be sent to the undersigned with qualifications and terms.

PARMANAND HIRALAL & CO., LTD., Secretaries to the East & West Insurance Co., Ltd., 2245 Bank Street.

WANTED—An expert Typist on the temporary establishment. Salary upto Rs. 45/- according to qualifications. Men having past experience preferred. Apply before 20th instant.

J. H. ADVANI, B. Sc., L. C. E., Executive Engineer, Colaba District.

Camp Nagothna, 12th April 1914 2282

WANTED a SUPERINTENDENT for the Victoria Memorial Orphanage and Technical School, Hyderabad. Salary Rs. 400—50—700, with free quarters and carriage allowance.

Applicants must know Urdu and possess a thorough practical knowledge of carpentry, cane-weaving, polishing and bookbinding and be capable of administering the business of a large Institution.

For particulars apply to THE HONORARY SECRETARY to the Executive Committee of the Victoria Memorial Orphanage. 1581

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position, improve your present, position, or increase your salary. You need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
Advertising	Salesmanship
Agricultural	Poultry Farming
Analytical Chemistry	Mining
Applied Art	Dairy Farming
Business Training	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR

International Correspondence Schools

Dept. A/E4.

11, Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED—A BOOK KEEPER with a knowledge of typewriting Hindu or a Christian preferred. Apply THE NAPIER DAIRY Co., Green Chamber, New Nagpada. 2288

WANTED—Married Couple or respectable persons to share ACTUAL EXPENSES for BOARD and LODGING. Two large furnished Rooms, Hall and Verandah with Bathroom and Kitchen. Apply at 7, "Alexandra Terrace" (ground floor), Byculla 2285

WANTED MATRICS or SCHOOL FINALS (Persian knowing preferred). Apply stating qualifications, Second Language and salary expected to:

THE EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR.

2281 Bansda State, via Billimora.

PERSIAN GULF TRADE—Advertiser (British) experienced, having valuable trade connections at Gulf Ports seeks profitable first-class Agencies and Commissions. Vernacular linguist. Address to Box No. 409, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2280

WANTED for the B. N. Railway European School, Kargpur, an ASSISTANT MISTRESS. Must have been trained. Commencing salary Rs. 100 with free furnished quarters. Required to join 15th June. 1914.

Apply, sending copies of certificates, to 1522 MANAGER.

WANTED immediately HEAD READER to take charge of the Reading Branch of the Office of the Superintendent, Govt. Printing, India. Salary Rs. 200—10—250 Permanent. Preference will be given to candidates with European experience. Apply with copies of testimonials to J. J. MEIKLE, Supt., 8 Hastings Street, Calcutta. 1435

WANTED immediately one woman ASSISTANT TEACHER, whose mother tongue is Marathi, for the new Girls' High School at Amraoti (Berar). Salary Rs. 100 per mensem if applicant has passed B.A. F.A.'s with experience will be considered. Apply stating age, qualifications, nationality, experience, etc., to

THE SENIOR INSPECTRESS OF SCHOOLS,

1523 First Circle, Nagpur, C. Ps.

WANTED, TWO ASSISTANT ENGINEERS, having good experience of construction and repairs of roads and buildings. Pay Rs. 150—200 including allowances.

A 2nd class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, having experience of gas and electrical lighting and telephone communication. Pay Rs. 60—75.

Apply with copies of testimonials before the 30th instant to THE STATE ENGINEER, Gondal, Kathiawar. 1513

WANTED immediately on Permanent Establishment.

2 SUPERVISORS on Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 p.m.

2 DISTRICT OVERSEERS on Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 p.m.

6 SUB-OVERSEERS on Rs. 50 p.m. with usual Travelling Allowance.

Apply with copies of testimonials to the Undersigend.

R. R. ABHYANKER, L.C.E., Divisional Local Fund Engineer, Nagpur Division, Nagpur.

Nagpur, 9th April, 1914. 1586

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, 1914 James Motor Cycle, two speed, free engine, arrived S. S. Mantua, Cost Rs. 975 offers, Post Box 41, Bombay. 2284

FOR SALE—Smart R. T. Victoria by Dykes & Co., Calcutta, good condition, will accept reasonable offer.

G. B. ADAMSON, 2289 Russo-Asiatic Bank, Bombay.

FOR SALE ON THE NILGIRI—GORE HOUSE, KOTAGIRI, with 40 acres of land. Price Rs. 15,000.—Apply to Messrs. EDGE & GENGE, Solicitors, Ootacamund. 1524

FOR SALE—Silver c. belt Rs. 10.
15 Silk ties, collars etc., Rs. 2-8.
3 Silk handkerchiefs Rs. 1-8.
Silver Watch Rs. 3-12.
6 Yards good Lace Rs. 2-12.
1 Waist-Coat worsted Rs. 1-4.
79 Post-Cards Rs. 2-8.
Address "CAMP" c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 2293

FOR SALE—A Bungalow situate at Andheri on the Andheri Versova Road, near the Bazar opposite Government Post Office is for sale. Intending Purchasers may apply to the undersigned for particulars.

MESSRS. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI, Solicitors,

2276 121, Meadows St., Fort, Bombay.

LATEST MODEL OVERLAND MOTOR CARS—We can OFFER balance of stock at very low prices to clear 25-30 h.p. 4 cylinder, quick detachable rims, fully equipped, silent running, economical upkeep, going at bargain prices. Only a limited number, apply immediately:—

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, 35, Medows Street,

2122 Bombay.

MOTOR CAR FOR SALE—Property of a gentleman used only 10 months. A 16/22 H. P. De DETRICH Car with a Limousine Luxurious Landowlette Body, fitted with all the latest improvements. Ducilier Dynamo with 8 Electric Lights and two Electric Horns, richly upholstered having all Mahogany wood work and can be termed a "Princely" Car. Specially built under owner's instructions costing over Rs. 16,750. Has an insurance policy covering all accidents including third party risks, which will be transferred to purchaser. Must be sold immediately.

Can be tried and terms settled with SULTAN M. CHINOY,

2290 Park House, Colaba.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Well situated and breezy FLAT in Sussex Road, Byculla next to Victoria Gardens. Morden sanitary arrangements. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr PERRY on premises 0926

TO LET Seaside Bungalows and FLATS in Mody Castle near Mahim Fort. Rents moderate. APPLY ON PREMISES. 2225

TO LET—FLATS Sunny House, Amir Mansion at Apollo Bunder newly oil painted E. L. & F., rent reasonable. Apply NAWAB'S ATTORNEY 9. Green Street. 2273

TO BE LET from 1st May—WITHOUT BOARD a large airy bedroom with smaller one adjoining, facing West,—Exclusive bathroom etc., E. L. and F. separate entrance, very desirable suite for two batchelors.

REHEM MANSIONS—WEST BLOCK. Apply to Box No. 397, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2232

TO BE LET—From 1st May 1914 "SOMERSET HOUSE" Warden Road, Breach Candy, Khamballa Hill lately residence of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji fitted with Electric Lights and Fans, large grounds. Tennis Courts and garden. Reasonable offers invited. Apply to HUSAIN B. TYABJI Esq., 15, Marine Line, Fort, Bombay. 1842

TO BE LET—The ground floor of "GORDON HOUSE," Apollo Bunder. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON, House Agents.

Dalal Street,
Office Tel. No. 2611.
House Tel. No. 458. 2252

TO BE LET—The ground floor of "BATHA HOUSE," right on the sea, on the Westerly side, in Middle Colaba. Three bed rooms, three bath rooms, drawing room and dining room and verandah. Rent Rs. 175. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON, House Agents.

Dalal Street,
Office Tel. No. 2611.
House Tel. No. 458. 2252

TO BE LET—The second floor of "WELLINGTON HOUSE." Apollo Bunder. Four bed rooms, four bath rooms, drawing and dining room, electric lights and fans and very wide tiled verandah. This is one of the best houses in the vicinity of the Bunder. Rent Rs. 250. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER & SON, House Agents.

Dalal Street,
Office Tel. No. 2611.
House Tel. No. 458. 2252

NOTICES.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

THE appointment of SECRETARY of the Bandra Municipality on pay of Rs. 60—5—80 is vacant. Applications stating age and accompanied by testimonials, should reach the undersigned not later than April 24th.

S. L. KARVAN, 1508 Ag. Chief Officer.

HINDUSTAN TEA AND FISHERY, LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act).

Capital—Rs. 2,00,000.

DIVIDED into 20,000 shares of Rs. 10 each payable in five instalments at an interval of two months.

DIRECTORS—The Hon'ble Mr. Ramani Mohon Das, Tea Planter and Zemindar, Karimganj. Babu Kasi Nath Das, late Superintendent, Bidyanagar and Channighat Tea Gardens, Director, All India Tea and Trading Co. Babu Debendra Nath Data Manager, Kalinagar T. E.

GARDEN—Started on about 4,000 acres of land between Latu and Langai stations on the A. B. Rly. Purchase of running tea concern in the Sylhet District, yielding annual profits of Rs. 15,000 is also being arranged.

FISHERY—Half a dozen big tanks near Itakhola station on the A. B. Rly. arranged. Further tanks and bheels are being taken up. Large number of shares already subscribed. For shares and other particulars please apply to:—

THE NATIONAL TRADING SYNDICATE, Karimganj Sylhett.

RELIABLE AND RESPECTABLE SHARE SELLING AGENTS ARE WANTED ON LIBERAL COMMISSION. 1512

THE MYSORE DASARA INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

THE next EXHIBITION will be held in Mysore in the month of September, 1914, and will be opened on or about the 20th. Prospectus for the same is in print and will be issued shortly.

Those who are desirous of sending exhibits will apply to the Secretary, Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, Mysore, for any details in respect thereof.

Six Sale Rooms will, as usual, be made available for those who intend engaging them for commodities meant merely for sale.

The Management of the Exhibition has been transferred to the Industries' Committee of the Economic Conference.

Arrangements will, as far as possible, be made for practical demonstration at the Exhibition of any art, industry, etc., which the exhibitors may wish to popularise provided previous notice is given of the same.

All the Indian Railway Administrations have been requested to grant the usual concession for the exhibits and as well as the exhibitors from 15th August to 31st October, 1914, and 1st September to 15th October, 1914, respectively.

The Industrial Committee are desirous of making the Educational and Women's Sections as adjuncts to the Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition.

Applications will be received till the 25th August 1914 and exhibits till the 5th September 1914.

Competitions in WOOD CARVING, WEAVING, METAL WORK POTTERY MAKING and PLOUGHING have also been arranged. Those who intend competing in any one of the above are requested to communicate the same to the Secretary to the Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, Mysore.

C. RANGANATHA RAV SAHIB, Secretary, Dasara Exhibition.

1500

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

AN ENTERTAINMENT will be given by the Bombay Company of GIRL GUIDES on SATURDAY, April, 18t hat 5-30 p.m., in the Y.W.C.A., Wellington Lines, Admission by ticket, Rs. 1. Tickets may be obtained at the Y.M.C.A., or from any Girl Guide. 2182

NOTICE.

TENDERS are INVITED for the construction of a building belonging to Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal at Kalbadevi Road. Tenders to be presented upto 4 p.m. 30th April 1914. A deposit of Rs. 200 to be paid along with each tender.

For further particulars apply personally to RAJA BAHADUR SHIVLAL MOTILAL, at his office, 14 Humam Street, Fort, Bombay. 2283

NOTICE.

MR. ESMAIL MAHOMED of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Merchant dealing in Hide and Horn doing business at Khadak has revoked his Power of Attorney dated 15th September, 1911, given to his Munim Maneklal Purshottum Desai and his nephew Cassumbhai Ludhabhai and he will attend his business from this date personally. The public are therefore warned not to act upon the signatures of Maneklal Purshottam Desai and Cassumbhai Ludhabhai on behalf of Esmail Mahomed.

Dated this 10th day of April 1914.

PATELL & E. EZEKIEL,

2250 Attorneys for Esmail Mahomed.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a DIVIDEND of rupees fifty per Share, free of Income Tax, for the year ending 31st December, 1913 has been declared and made payable on and after the 7th April, 1914, to Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on 4th April, 1914.

The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the registered address of the Shareholders in due course.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ARDESHIR EDULJI DALAL, Secretary.

No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort.

Bombay, 31st March, 1914. 2129

NOTICE.

THE EDWARD SASSOON MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on 2nd April 1914 a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share was sanctioned being payable on or after MONDAY, the 20th April 1914, to those Shareholders whose name appear on the Register of the Company on 2nd April 1914.

Dividend Warrants will be issued on production of Share Certificates at the Company Registered Office at No. 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

By order of the Board,

E. D. SASSOON & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th April, 1914. 2210

NOTICE

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

WORKS DEPARTMENT.

MOTOR FIRE ENGINES.

THE PRESIDENT, Corporation of Madras, will receive TENDERS for the supply and delivery of two petrol-driven MOTOR FIRE ENGINES. Specification containing further particulars can be obtained from the Undersigned. Tenders shall be enclosed in sealed covers superscribed "Tenders for Motor Fire Engines" and shall be addressed to "The President, Corporation of Madras, Ripon Buildings, Madras.

Each Tender shall be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 in Currency Notes.

Tenders will be opened by the President at 12 noon on MONDAY, 1st June, 1914, in the presence of such Tenderers as may attend. No Tender received after 12 noon on Monday, 1st June, 1914, will be considered.

JAMES R. COATS, B.Sc., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., Engineer.

Corporation of Madras.

Madras, 9th April, 1914. 1588

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions of our clients Messrs. SHIVJI PANJOO, JADHAVJI SHIVJI, SHINGHJI JETHA, MAVJI JETHA and TRICUMJI JETHA.

NOTICE is hereby given to the PUBLIC that the attention of our clients has been drawn to an advertisement appearing in the Local papers at the instance of Mr. R. D. Sethna, the Receiver appointed in suit No. 244 of 1908, Re: Valbai vs. Heerbai & ors. through his attorneys, Messrs. Captain and Vaidya inviting offers for purchase of the properties of the deceased Ramji Govindji consisting of fields, lands, houses, press and a Ginning factory situate at Dhamangaon, Baboolgaon and Aroi in central Provinces.

Our clients contend that neither the parties to the said suit nor the receiver have any right to sell these or any of the immoveable properties of the deceased, as Bai Valbai and Heerbai the widows of the deceased have only a widow's estate in the said estate, and our clients are interested in the said properties as revisioners.

We have therefore to make this known to the intending purchasers that our clients will at the proper time take the necessary steps for cancellation of the sales of the immoveable properties of the deceased already sold and to be sold and the intending purchasers are therefore warned that if they will buy the properties, they will do so at their risk.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT No. 1.—The properties situate at Babulgaon, Taluka, Yelmal in Berar admeasuring 7 acres 9 Gunthas, bearing Survey No. 12 with all out-houses fields and large compound, Ginning factory and Engineer's quarters.

Lot No. 2.—Lands and Houses situate at Babulgaon opposite to Lot No. 1.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Dhamangaon in the Amraoti District in Berar containing by admeasurement 6 acres or thereabouts together with the right of way over a passage 14 feet wide leading thereto. On this land stands a cotton press with mechinery, wells, garden and with out-houses and a bungalow.

LOT No. 4.—All that undivided three annas share in the Ginning Factory and a law appearing there to situate at Arni in the Wardha District in the Berars. This Ginning factory is known as Majiram Buldeodas factory with complete machinery and out-houses.

Dated at Bombay this 14th day of April 1914.

SURAJMAL & Co., 2291 Attorneys for Reversioners.

NOTICES.

REWARD OF RS. 10,000.

THE Commissioner of Police, Bombay, will pay the above reward of Rs. 10,000 to any one giving such information as will lead to the discovery and conviction of the author or authors of the recent fires at the Cotton Green at Colaba.

This OFFER of REWARD will remain in force for a period of six months from the date hereof.

S. M. EDWARDES, Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 11th April, 1914. 2251

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY CO., LD.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF TEAKWOOD KEYS.

THE AGENT, South Indian Railway Company, will receive tenders up to 4 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 8th May, 1914, for the supply of 350,000 Teak Wood Keys for Broad and Metre Gauge Sections.

For detailed Specification and Tender Forms, apply to—

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, South Indian Railway,

1506 Trichinopoly.

THE INDIAN CEMENT CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of The Indian Cement Company, Limited, will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, 1914, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office, Navsari Buildings, Fort Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts up to 31st December 1913.
2nd. To confirm the appointment of Mr. R. D. Tata as a Director.
3rd. To elect a Director in place of Mr. R. D. Tata who retires in accordance with Article 102 of the Articles of Association but is eligible for re-election.
4th. To elect two Directors in place of The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5th To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 26th April, 1914, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,

TATA SONS & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th March, 1914. 2287

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA. RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Daily Express between Bombay, Delhi, Ferozepore Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar. Also an additional Fast Passenger train between Bombay and Delhi.

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
20.37 Arr:	Muttra	Dep.	8.45
23.20 ,,	Delhi	,,	6.0
6.48 ,,	Bhatinda	,,	23.43
7.21 ,,	Ferozepore Cantt:	,,	22.59
8.56 ,,	Lahore Cant: West	,,	20.32
11.17 ,,	Wazirabad	,,	17.50
13.30 ,,	Sialkot (change at Wazirabad)	,,	15.51
12.49 ,,	Jhelum	,,	16.13
15.50 ,,	Rawalpindi	,,	13.32
19.10 ,,	Nowshera	,,	9.47
20.13 ,,	Peshawar Cantt:	,,	8.48

A 1st and 2nd class carriage runs through on this train between Bombay and Ambala via Saharanpur to the following timings:—

Down. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express. 1, 2, 3
H. M.			H. M.
21. 0 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	8.30
23.50 ,,	Delhi	,,	4.35
1.23 Arr:	Meerut Cantt:	Dep:	2.11
3.27 ,,	Saharanpur	,,	23. 5
5.10 ,,	Ambala Cantt:	,,	21.8

Daily Mail and Fast Passenger trains between Bombay and Kathiawar via Viramgam.

Down. Gujarat Fast Mail Passenger.	Stations.		Up. Fast Gujarat Passenger Mail.
1, 2, 3. 1, 2, 3.			1, 2, 3. 1, 2, 3.
P. M. H. M.			H. M. H. M.
21.30 21.45 Dep:	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr:	6.45 7.30
21.55 22.14 ,,	Grant Road	,,	6. 6 7. 9
7.11 7.10 Arr:	Baroda	Dep:	21. 0 23.45
9.40 10.20 ,,	Ahmedabad	,,	17.35 21.20
5.40 12.35 ,,	Viramgam (change for Kathiawar).	,,	15.20 19.15

The Fast Passenger trains connect at Baroda with through trains for and from Delhi as follows:—

7.40 Dep:	Baroda	Arr:	20.15
6.55 Arr:	Delhi	Dep:	21.20

Note.—For timings of up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W. HANSON, General Traffic Manager.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PEARL AND RUBY ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, and the Administrator of the effects of the late Bai Amratbai widow of Ranchhordas Cursondas, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 17th April, 1914, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), the following jewellery such as Pearl noserings, Bangles, Raifuls, Necklaces, Saklas, Armlet, Toranmala, Kanthi and loose rubies, pearls, emeralds, &c., &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

The above shall be open for inspection 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th April, 1914.

AUCTION SALE.

D'LAL AND COMPANY.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NARAYAN DHURU STREET, OR KOLSA MOHOLLA.

By order of Messrs. Mulji and Thakordas attorneys for the vendor Messrs. D'LAL & Co., Auctioneers will sell the following immoveable property by public auction at 4-30 p.m., on the premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, 1914.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, quit and ground rent Tenure containing by admeasurement 45 7/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 579 New No. 7815 old Survey No. 2892 and New Survey No. 1295 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 919 and Street Nos. 108-110 and all which premises are situate and on the Western side of Narayan Dhuru Street or Kolsa Moholla at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the said Narayan Dhuru Street or Kolsa Moholla, on or towards the West by Sweepers passage, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Mahomed Dawood and on or towards the South by the property of Noor Mahomed Valli.

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned or to Messrs Mulji and Thakurdass, Attorneys for the vendor at their office at No. 7, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DUNCAN ROAD.

By order of and under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for Ambabai, widow and executrix of the deceased Mortgage Narandas Panachand and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagers Laxman Dharmaji Kunkaya Chowgalya and the heirs of the late Krishnabai widow of Dharmaji Bababji Kunkaya Chowgalya and of the late Rama Dharmaji Kunkaya Chowgalya, Messrs. D'LAL & Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property by Public Auction on the premises on FRIDAY, the 17th day of April, 1914, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated, 10th. day of February, 1906 and made between the said Krishnabai widow of Dharmaji Babaji Kunkaya Chowgalya and Dharmaji Kunkeya Chowgalya and Luxman Dharmaji Kunkaya Chowgalya of the one part and the said Narandas Panachand of the other part and further charge dated the first day of December, 1909 made between the said Laxman Dharmaji Kunkaya Chowgalya of the one part and the said Narandas Panachand of the other part.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Duncan Road without the Fort of Bombay in the Eastern side of the Duncan Road in the Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 195 5/9 (one hundred and Ninety five and five ninth) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old survey No. 178, 190 and 202, New No. 7493, old survey No. 1-19, 2-19 and 48 new survey No. 4824 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 557 and now under C Ward No. 278 and 153 Bhandari Cross Lane and bounded on or towards the East by the Duncan Road, on or towards the West by the Duncan Road Third Cross Street or Bhandari Cross lane, on or towards the North, partly by the house of Ranchordas Varjivandas and partly by the house of Culla Jadavji and on or towards the South by the house of Dadabhoy Byramji Edulji.

For Further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys at their offices, Prince Building, Medow street, Fort or to the undersigend.

G. A. KOTHARI, B.A., Manager, D'LAL & Co.

Bombay 15th April 1914.

MEHTA & CO.,

No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, COMMISSION AND ABSENTEE'S AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2.000 BALES HIGH CLASS AND STAPLED COTTON.

On SATURDAY, the 18th current, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the Belvedere Road, Wadi Bunder, Mazagon, behind the Wadi Bunder Press, and near the Harbour Branch Railway Embankment, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned, the following bales of cotton slightly damaged by fire and water in the last fire in Slate Godowns at Colaba:—

About 2,000 bales cotton besides loose cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF A FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPT OF THE INDIAN SPECIE BANK LTD., IN LIQUIDATION.

On FRIDAY, the 17th current at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the Share Brokers Hall at Share Bazar under instructions from the Pleader of the Depositor herein, the right title and interest of the Depositor in the

Fix Deposit Receipt for Rs. 5.000 of the Indian Specie Bank Ltd., in liquidation dated 14th March, 1913, bearing No. 7,519 7/291 due 14th March, 1914.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers.

Bombay 15th April 1914.

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22. APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

AUCTION SALE OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Mody Bunder near Carnac Bunder, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned:—

About 1,500 Full pressed Bales of Fine High Class machine ginned staple Bengal, Khandesh, Nagpur, Rutlam, Sangli and Berar, etc., cotton very slightly damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of large dining tables, arms and without arm chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiters, drawing room sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, cupboards, easy chairs, almyrahs, screen, dressing tables, chest of drawers, revolving top writing table, baba cradle, bedsteads, glass and crockeryware, commodes, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 grey arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th April, 1914.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND Ld., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of this wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SANDANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer

AMUSEMENTS.

MPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

CHARNI ROAD.

To-Night

WE ARE SHOWING

The Great Pathe Colour Drama

IN THE GRIP OF A VILLAIN

A real thrilling drama and sure to create a sensation.

MDLE. MEDILIN of the Comedie Francais in the leading Part.

Magnificent acting. Parisian Dresses

4,600 FEET of Exquisite Colouring

Exclusively booked by us for Bombay

ALSO

Pathe's Gazette—Topical.

Round about Cairo—Travel.

The Sisters Alten—Acrobats.

1½ Hours. **Three Shows Nightly** 1½ Hours.

7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12

GRAND PRIZE MATINEE

Saturday and Sunday 5 to 6-30 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES.

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in excerpts from Grand Opera.

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in Musical Comedy Sketches.

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It took some of us, right
back home, and shutting one's eyes
during the 'turns' one could imagine
oneself back in the

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"The Dude" and "The Amiable Ass"

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3 Shows of 1¼ Hours.

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The Indian Succession Act

FOR

STUDENTS and PRACTITIONERS

BY

P. L. PARUCK, B.A., LL.M.
Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Bombay.

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WITH AN APPENDIX.

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"Bombay Law Report—"The Indian Succession Act is one of the Acts which, as to certain important portions thereof, is very difficult for beginners to understand. We have to congratulate Mr. Paruck upon his commentary on the Succession Act which we feel no doubt will be very useful to students and also to practitioners. The arrangement is a very happy one, and the only one suited for a clear exposition of some of the difficult rules contained in the Act. The leading cases are given in the form of illustrations, and the point of distinction between the Succession Act, the Probate and Administration Act and the Hindu Wills Act have all been noted in their appropriate places. We do not know of any work on the subject better suited to the requirements of students and young practitioners."

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is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing?

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Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 14.

Rainfall occurred in the Punjab, the surrounding hills and Assam.

The chief falls are:—Cherrapunji one inch; Lyallpur a half and Murree and Kalingapatam one.

Very low temperatures again are reported from the extreme north, the maximum temperature being between twenty and twenty-six degrees below the normal at Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Khushab and Peshawar.

Forecast:—Decrease in rainfall in the Punjab.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 14th April 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been local in the north and the east Punjab; Rawalpindi has had 0.30" and Ambala 0.12". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has fallen and is now lower than usual, the deficiency during the day ranging from 19° to 26° F. in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Day temperature is in defect at most stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and the adjacent parts of west Rajputana and lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in lower Sind and in excess in upper Sind and at Bikaner. Temperature is in defect except at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is generally in defect.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect over the whole division; minimum temperature is also below normal at some stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are moderately clouded at Bombay and clear or very lightly clouded elsewhere. Night temperature is in defect at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Both maximum and minimum temperatures are in defect in the Bombay Deccan and at Aurangabad. Maximum temperature is below normal at Nizamabad and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Thunder or duststorms have given local rain in the north and the east Punjab. From the Central Provinces no precipitation has been reported. Day temperature is very low in the extreme north.

Some showers may occur in the north and the east Punjab, the United Provinces, the extreme eastern districts of the Central Provinces, and possibly in east Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. on TUESDAY, the 14th of April 1914.

STATION.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st Dec. to date.	Rainfall. Variation fr. Dec. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (13th)..	75.7	65.6	82 ..		10.74	—0.07
Jask ..	86.3	70.5	54 ..		4.54	
Muskat						
Do. (13th(..	87.0	73.6	63 ..		?	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	84.5	61.6	59 ..		1.88	0.29
Rawalpindi ..	61.1	53.4	77	0.30	15.35	6.97
Lahore ..	78.4	59.9	78 ..		3.40	0.393
Sirsa ..	89.3	63.2	32 ..		3.00	1.13
Ambala ..	93.7	63.1	52	0.12	3.00	—2.65
Delhi ..	93.2	66.6	57	0.07	1.56	—1.36
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	100.9		53	0.02	0.71	—0.96
Mainpuri ..	96.7	67.6	42 ..		2.79	0.62
Jhansi ..	97.4	69.4	37 ..		1.42	—0.44
Cawnpore ..	98.8	70.1	46 ..		1.58	—0.51
Allahabad ..	98.6	69.3	36	0.05	1.98	—0.24
SIND AND RAJPUTANA ..						
Jacobad ..	93.3	64.8	61 ..		2.45	1.27
Karachi ..	82.7	73.4	73 ..		2.11	0.55
Ajmer ..	88.7	66.0	37 ..		2.73	1.36
Jaipore ..	92.2	65.1	29 ..		0.87	—0.67
Kotah ..	96.0	74.8	28 ..		1.20	0.02
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	94.2	68.1	64 ..		1.01	0.50
Dwarka ..	82.7	73.7	77	0.03	0.39	—0.20
Veraval ..	81.7	70.1	76 ..		0.11	—0.36
Rajkot ..	92.7	68.9	76 ..		0.08	—0.44
Bhavnagar ..	90.2	70.2	77 ..		0.04	—0.56
Surat ..	94.5	71.6	56 ..		0.04	—0.22
Ahmedabad ..	95.0	71.3	67 ..		0.09	—0.31
Dessa ..	95.8	68.4	57 ..		0.16	—0.36
Neemuch ..	92.4	71.8	38 ..		0.14	—0.67
Indore ..	92.1	66.8	51 ..		0.70	—0.25
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	93.5	67.9	43 ..		6.86	4.19
Saugor ..	92.8	68.3	36 ..		2.20	—0.19
Hoshangabad ..	97.0	68.3	39 ..		2.52	0.76
Khandwa ..	96.5	72.3	43 ..		0.30	—0.91
Akola ..	97.2	71.3	34 ..		1.06	—1.02
Amraoti ..	93.8	69.7	36 ..		2.13	0.03
Nagpur ..	90.4	73.3	39 ..		4.30	1.55
Chanda ..	91.3	73.2	52 ..		4.84	1.69
Raipur ..	89.7	70.9	66 ..		4.45	1.90
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	86.4	75.9	77 ..		0.15	—0.44
Ratnagiri ..	87.5	73.7	64 ..		..	—0.76
Mormugao ..	86.8	75.6	71 ..		..	—1.21
Karwar ..	86.1	74.6	73 ..		..	—2.00
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	98.1	66.1	52 ..		0.08	—0.81
Ahmednagar ..	94.0	62.6	51 ..		0.16	—1.44
Poona ..	95.6	63.7	70 ..		0.04	—1.40
Sholapur ..	99.4	70.7	30 ..		0.01	—1.81
Bijapur ..	97.4	71.5	55 ..		0.24	—1.90
Belgaum ..	92.3	68.6	79 ..		0.82	—2.13
Aurangabad ..	94.3	64.6	38 ..		0.44	—1.52
Nizamabad (Indur).	97.1	74.4	39 ..		0.44	—1.61
Hyderabad ..	95.7	74.7	70 ..		0.26	—2.44
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	88.5	72.4	65 ..		0.93	—2.86
Calicut ..	87.8	76 0	72 ..		4.67	—3.33
Cochin ..	91.7	78.5	72 ..		5.18	—8.08
Colombo ..	89.5	75.5	92 ..		33.52	1.64
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	90.9	79.4	72 ..		0.93	—6.16
Bellary ..	100.0	72.1	44 ..		0.56	—2.18
Cuddapah ..	102.8	80.5	34 ..		3.48	—1.42
Madras ..	90.3	79.0	84 ..		30.78	10.14
Bangalore ..	92.1	69.8	63 ..		4.18	—0.48
Coimbatore ..	98.2	72.2	67 ..		4.87	—1.46
Trichinopoly ..	99.6	77.2	55 ..		11.94	2.43
Negapatam ..	89.2	79.3	81 ..		53.59	23.90

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 14th April 1914 was 30.104 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the steam at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

When you go visiting—don't have a headache, and be out of sorts. Carry Stearn's Headache Cure, make your stay pleasant. Headache relieved immediately.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 13th April 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	..Inches. 29.827
Temperature of Air	..degrees 80.2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	.. „ 73.8
Dew Point	.. „ 71.2
Relative humidity of Air	.. „ 0.748
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	2.0
Maximum temperature of Air ..	..degrees 86.4
Minimum do do	.. „ 75.8
General direction of Wind from	midnight to midnight NW, ESE, WNW.NW
Movement of Wind do ..	.. miles 166
Fall of Rain	.. .. inches
Total fall during month ..	.. .. ..
Do. do. year	.. .. ..
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 9th ..	

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of Water is at Prince's Dock sill.

1914.	High Water.			Low Water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	h.	m.	ft.	h.	m.	ft.
	April	1	34a	29	7	26a	17
		m 1	22	27	m 7	31	14
		2	21a	28	8	15a	16
Wed.	15	m 2	4	26	m 8	14	15
Thurs.	16	m 3	12a	27	9	11a	20
		m 10	30	28	m 4	10	16
Fri.	17	m 3	55	24	4	20a	16
		31	5a	25	m 10	1	18
Satur.	18	m 5	23	23	m 0	31	20
		7	3a	23	m 11	39	19
Sun.	19	m 7	15	23	m	45	20
		8	44a	26	1	13a	19
Mon.	20	m 8	39	24	m 2	35	19
		9	5a	25	2	20a	19

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to India Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

April.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
14. (Tues.)	6h. 23m.	6h. 56m.
15. (Wed.)	6h. 22m.	6h. 56m.
16. (Thur.)	6h. 27m.	6h. 54m.
17. (Fri.)	6h. 21m.	6h. 57m.
18. (Satur).	6h. 20	6h. 57m.
19. (Sun.)	6h 19	6h. 57m
20. (Mon.)	6h. 19m.	6h. 57m.

THE TRAINING OF LAWYERS.

LORD HALDANE AND THE UNIVERSITIES.

The Lord Chancellor, Viscount Haldane of Cloan, presided on March 20 at the annual meeting of the Selden Society, which was held in Lincoln's Inn Hall. Among other distinguished members of the legal profession present were Lord Justice Buckley, Mr. Justice Joyce, Mr. Justice Warrington, Sir Frederick Pollock, and Sir C. Chadwyck-Healey, says the "Morning Post."

In moving the adoption of the report and accounts, the Lord Chancellor said that the Society had spent a larger sum of money than usual last year, because it had supplied an unusually large amount of literature. The report announced the completion of the third and final volume of the "Year Books of the Eyre of Kent" by Mr. Bolland, and of the "Select Charters of Trading Companies" by Mr. Cecil Carr, while it was hoped that Volume 26 for 1911 would shortly be in the hands of members. This was the sixth volume of the Year Book Series, and contained reports of 4 Edward II., edited by Mr. G. J. Turner. This year Mr. Bolland's edition of "Bills in Eyre for Shropshire" would be issued. It was difficult to realise what an enormous advance was being made in the methods of legal investigation by these comparatively modern methods of research. The old lawyers like Mr. Justice Wills knew their Year Books as well as anybody could know them, but the historical method was foreign to their researches, and the result was that one could not look in the old litefature for the clearness which was to be found in modern books, as, for instance, in the works of Sir Frederic Pollock, Professor Maitland, or the late Professor Ames, of Hartford, whose labours had thrown quite a new light on the method of studying the common law. There was a case in the House of Lords the other day which was not yet reported—Sinclair v. Brougham—an action in which they had to investigate the foundations of an action on money had and received, that involved a large amount of work, and any value there might be in the judgment was due to the researches of modern writers such as those of whom he had spoken. These again proved extremely valuable in a recent case before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the subject of Canadian Fishery Law. Apart from the question of the utility of the work of the Society he was firmly convinced that law could not be studied completely without the assistance of an academic atmosphere. The highest training of the lawyer was obtained in the atmosphere of quiet and seclusion of a University. He was far from suggesting that a University training in itself was adequate for bringing into the world really equipped lawyers, but he thought that hitherto they had gone too much on the principle that lawyers could be trained in the Inns of Court. If modern text-books and researches were of a far superior quality to those of former times this was because the study of law as a University study had made such enormous advances, and the foundations had been laid on which they could build. One of the great works of the Selden Society had led to a co-operation between the Inns of Court and other persons in the interpretation of records which came to light, and in this connection he mentioned the aid of two American Universities, Harvard and Columbia. Altogether, an enormous amount of light was being thrown on legal subjects. It was a matter of congratulation that the Selden Society was prospering, and he felt sure that in the future it would do as valuable work as it had done in the past. (Cheers.)

Mr. Justice Joyce seconded the motion, which was carried.

Votes of thanks to the officials were afterwards accorded.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

April 14th.

S.S. Ferrara	eathers	Muscat April 9
S. S. Veronica	Stabb	Aden April 7
S.S. Locksley Hall	Crowford	Karachi April 12

DEPARTURES.

April 14th.

S.S. Matoppo	Greggan	Calicut etc.
S.S. Ocean	Christiansen	Calcutta
S.S. Kanakuk	Saunders	San Fransisco via Hongkong

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday.

S.S. Reichenfels	Kuhlhen	Rangoon
S.S. Mansure	Gore	Aden and Rasgowah.

The following vessels began to load yesterday

Steamer	Kamakura Maru	for China.
„	Devanha	for do.
„	VertSonica	for do.

S.S. Ferrara:—The steamer Ferrara, 717 tons, Captain T. Feathers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscat, which port she had left on April 9, with a general cargo.

S.S. St. Veronica:—The steamer St. Veronica, 2,972 tons, Captain J. Stabb, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, which port she had left on April 7, with ballast.

S.S. Locksley Hall:—The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall, 2,310 tons, Captain J. Crawford, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on April 12, with a general cargo.

S.S. Matoppo:—The steamer Matoppo, 3,420 tons, Captain P. J. Greggan, sailed yesterday for Calicut, etc., with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Ocean:—The steamer Ocean, 2,459 tons, Captain T. Christiansen, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S.S. Kanakuk:—The steamer Kanakuk, 2,592 tons, Captain P. Saunders, sailed yesterday for San-Francisco via Hongkong, with ballast.

S.S. Richenfels:—The steamer Richenfels 2,906 tons, Captain D. Kuhlken will sail today for Rangoon with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Mansuri:—The Bombay and Persia Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer Mansuri 2,042 tons, Captain P. H. Gore, will sail today for Aden and Massourah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Massilia:—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia arrived at Liverpool from Bombay on the morning of 13th instant.

S.S. Neuralia:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Neuralia left Suez on the afternoon of the 13th instant.

S.S. Arabia:—The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Arabia arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

S.S. Franz Ferdinand:—The Austrian Lloyd steamer Franz Ferdinand left Trieste on the 10th instant and is due here via Karachi about the 4th May.

Tuesday, April 14th 1914.

P. DOCK.

SHED STEAMER	CAPT.	AGENTS
A. City of Lahore	Lee	K. N. & Co
B Montebello	Smith	P. & O. S. N. Co
D. & E. Semiramis	Pavisich	A. L. St. N. & Co
F. Ranenfels	Rinkens	W. & A. G. & Co
H. Mansuri	Gore	T. M. & Co
K. Politician	Worsfolden	K. N. & Co
M Konin	Coltzan	A. S. M. & Co
N. Umona	River	W. & A. G. & Co
P Braunfels	Oltmann	W. & A. G. & C

V. DOCK.

Bombay Mara	Komstsubara	N. Y. K
2 Scindia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
3. Imani	Lyon	K. N. & Co
4 Roma	Cololo	Rubatino Line
5. Clotsham	Johnston	K. N. & Co
6 Highland Monarch	Scott	J. M. & Co
7. Rhodesia	Couch	Ralli Bros.
8. ArlingtonCourt	M. Rooks	T. M. & Co
9. Reichenfels	Kishetin	W. & A. G. & Co
12 & 13. Cape Finisterre	Wilson	J. F. & Co
14. Kola	King	W. M. & Co
15 Kirkle	Burn	W. & A. G. & Co
16. Breconian	Jones	J. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1. Mantua	Vibert	P. & O. S. N. & Co
6. Chanda	Gun Cunningham	M. M. & Co
7 India	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. & Co
H.W. No. 17. Tauyabi	Kass A. M.	EEWNI & Co

M. W. D. D.

Burjora	Cammade	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Abydos	Davis	A. S. M. & Co
Aviemoor	Kæfod	T. Jeewandas & Co
Banca	Garwood	P. & C. N. & Co
Bandra	Tallent	M. M. & Co
Crown	Richards	D. N. & Sons.
Cape Corto	Kay	T. M. & Co
Clan Macdouyall	Price	J. F. & Co
Clan Shaw	Edward	J. F. & Co
Dargal	Donovan	W. & A. G. & Co
Dharka	Moxon	M. M. & Co
Dwarka	Hickey	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Exford	Donaran	C. Muncherji & Sons
Gul Serenyi	Bela	Jubas
Ferrara	Feathers	S. W. & Co.
Fazilka	Rose	M. M. & Co
Iskra	Miljan	S. Smiett & Co
Kurmark	Reimer	W. & A. G. & Co
Kamakura Maru	Horl	N. Y. K
Luzon Maru	Miyata	O. S. K.
Lawe	Wheeler	D. M. K
Locksley Hall	Browford	K. N. & Co
Obra	Cooke	M. M. & Co
Oceana	Romico	T. M. & Co
Okara	Maude	M. M. & Co
Oran	Hewitt	M. M. & Co
Palamocotta	Elton	M. M. & Co
Stephnotis	Robinson	A. G. & Co
Sabine	Chave	K. N. & Co
St. Michael	Mc. Curdy	Mocorri
Siltra	Bryn	The Bombay & Co
Steamtum	Hatenkeir	T. M. & Co
Sumatra	Potter	P. & O. S. N. Co
St. Veronica	Stabb	

AFTER 13 YEARS.

HUSBAND AND WIFE MEET IN POLICE CELLS.

Several singular coincidences were mentioned in a case at Tower Bridge Police Court on March 24, when John Frederick Wilson, 39, a traveller, of Angell-road, Brixton, was charged with bigamously marrying Blanche Morris in 1908, his wife Florence being alive, says the "Daily Chronicle."

Inspector Coombs said that at 11.50 p.m. a woman was brought into Kennington-road Police Station, and charged. She gave the name of Florence West, but intimated that it was an alias, and that she had her "marriage lines" in her stocking. At 12.15 her marriage certificate was brought to the witness at the moment when he was taking a charge of drunkenness against the prisoner, who had just been brought in. He saw that the woman's surname was Wilson, and he remarked upon the coincidence that the prisoner's name was Wilson, and that it was P. C. Wilson who arrested him. He noticed that the prisoner's christian names and occupation were those of the woman's husband. As the prisoner passed the woman's cell, she exclaimed, "It is my husband!""

Wilson at first denied this, but at last admitted that he married her at Knightsbridge in 1897. He had not seen her for 13 years.

Prisoner was remanded on bail.

The Government of India have referred the Hon. Mr. Ramaningar's resolution for the creation of advisory boards for assessment of income tax to the Provincial Governments. It is understood that the Government of India are not committed in any way.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, April 13th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports .. 23,000
„ Exports to Continent 32,000
Futures at New York May .. ..12.64—4
Futures at New York July .. ..12.37—2
Advanced early on Bullish week end figures and declined later owing to favorable weather reports.
Spot Cotton at New York .. 13.35unchgd.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans .. 13 3.16unchgd.
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Steady.
Futures at New Orleans May .. ..12.75—6
Futures at New Orleans July .. ..12.66—7
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8⅝unchgd.
Demand Bills .. .. .. 4.86⅝unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, April 13th.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) . ..May 12.63—5
July 12.36—3
New York Official noon call May 12.64—4
July 12.37—2
New Orleans 10 .am. .. ..May 12.76—5
July 12.67—6

BOMBAY MARKET.

BOMBAY, 14th April 1914.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Nil.

MONEY.

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 37 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE.

The market re-opened steady this morning and there has been a moderate enquiry for Bank remittance, while usance bills are offering more freely.

We quote:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready	1	4 1-32
D. D. mail	1	4 1-16
T. T. forward, May..	1	4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1	4 1-8
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1	4 7-32
„ „ forward, May.	1	4 3-16
„ 6 m-s ready ...	1	4 5-16
Francs 3 m-s ready ...		170½
Marks „ „ ...		138½
60 days Hongkong ...		142⅜
„ „ Shanghai ...		191½
„ „ Japan		148¼

BULLION.

The London market for bar silver was closed yesterday, but on Saturday rates were ⅛ lower both for ready and for delivery in two months at 26 13/16. The local market opened at 77—11 for the settlement and has remained steady during the day with a moderate business doing.

	Rs	a.	p.
We quote:—			
English bar gold 24	1	3	
Australian bar go'd 24	0		
Sovereigns.....15	0		
Silver (cum duty) ready 77	11		
1st Settlement 77	11		
2nd Settlement 77	12		

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 11th & 12th April 1914.

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway.....104		122,595
B. B. & C. I. Railway 85		98,712

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government Paper Market did not display any fluctuations to-day and a few transactions were reported in the vicinity of Rs. 95-7-6 for the 30th April delivery.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds (New Issue) changed hands at Rs. 102-8 and the Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 102.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady to-day, and a fair amount of business was reported during the course of the day.

Davids were placed at Rs. 505 and Fazulbhai improved to Rs. 471¼ Madhavji stood steady at Rs. 1,057½ Standards after touching Rs. 1,112½ closed at Rs. 1,107½.

Currimbhai were quoted at Rs. 222⅝ Crescent at Rs. 110¼ and New Great Easterns at Rs. 220.

Central India Mills shares moved up to Rs. 1,880 and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,495.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 78-8 and Deferred to Rs. 144.

Tata Hydro Ordinary Shares changed hands at Rs. 1,065.

Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares stood firm at Rs. 236.

Central Provinces Railway Shares were placed at Rs. 121.

COTTON.

The following are the latest private cables to hand:—

Weld and Co.:—(New York):—"Market easier on favourable crop news. Warmer weather predicted over Western portion of cotton belt." We have the following telegram from Montgomery, Alabama:—"Temperatures rather low two days last week. So far have not received reports that replanting will be necessary. Crop conditions on the whole continue favourable." Our travelling expert wires from Austin, Texas:—"Weather cold and cloudy last 24 hours; light showers last night. Weather is very unfavourable for cotton planted, and delays planting. Not over 20 per cent. has been planted so far, and each day's delay now counts making the crop late. Clear, warm weather is much needed."

Hornby Hemelryk:—"Market seems overbought. Top heavy. Manchester not bullish. This is a bear factor. Have not changed our views. Market may decline somewhat further. U. S. Weather Bureau predicts warmer weather. A few days of good weather will cause less bullish feeling."

The weather in America during the holidays has taken a more favourable turn and New York closed 4 and 2 points lower for futures, while New Orleans was 6 and 7 points lower. The decline is a small one, but the weather during the next few days will be the chief factor in the course of the market. Should it continue favourable we [illegible] a further decline for a time on the other hand, unfavourable conditions would lead to a temporary rise. It is of course too early yet for either good or bad weather to have any *permanent* effect on the market. It is merely a question of the near future in connection with planting. The mean days according to different States when planting is most general are from 13th April to 4th May; and planting usually ends between the 7th and 24th May. Anything causing delay during the time of general planting would mean lateness in the crop, and as early cotton is essential this season, anxiety is naturally felt at this stage. Later on the actual progress of the crop will dominate the market.

In the Local Market there has been little doing in contracts during the holidays and prices have gradually given way. This morning fine Broach May opened at Rs. 272 and fine Khamgaon Akola May at Rs. 220. New crop rates were also easier, good Broach March being Rs. 282 and fine Khamgaon Akola January Rs. 250. During the early part of the day prices for old crop contracts gave way further and a small business was done in fine Khamgaon Akola April at Rs. 217 and May at Rs. 218. Business during the day has been on very moderate lines and at the close the market is easier all round with more sellers than buyers. Khamgaon May is Rs. 216, fine Broach May Rs. 268/69 and fine Bengal May Rs. 199. New Crop good Broach is Rs. 280/81 and fully good Bengal January Rs. 210/11.

For ready cotton there has been a fair enquiry by export houses and mills which has been met by holders at rather easier prices.

LIVERPOOL OPENING PRICES.

Opening Tone				Easy.
Estimated Sales				12,000
Total Imports				48,000
Future delivery prices —				
Months.				
A.M.				6.87minus4
M.J.				6.85 „ 4
J.J.				6.76 „ 4
J.A.				6.71 „ 4
A.S.				6.57 „ 4
S.O				6.39 „ 4
O.N				6.29 „ 5
N.D.				6.23 „ 4
D.J.				6.21 „ 5

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat:—The Market is steadier

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	5	13	0	R. T
White Pessi 75 %	5	12	0	„
White Delhi, May	5	15	0	„

Linseed:—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations:—	Rs.	a.	p	
Bold Brown, Ready	8	8	0	R. T.
Bold Brown May	9	4	3	R.T

Rapeseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Brown Cawnpore May.....	8	8	0	R. T,
Yellow Cawnpore May.....	9	4	0	„
Brown Delhi May	9	4	0	„

Teaseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White.....55	0	0	
Mughi 53	0	0	
Black Kutni 46	0	0	

Groundnuts:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a	p.
Bold 48	0	0	
Small 47	0	0	

Mowraseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready	7	5	0	R. T

Poppyseed:—The Market is quiet.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Ready				
May 11	3	0	R. T.	

Castorseed:—The Market is steady.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Madras ready 34	12	0		
Guzerat ready 33	8	0		
April May 7	1	0	R. T	

Cottonseed: The market is steady.

Quotations:—

Berar	Rs. 23	0	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	19,696 Bales
Wheat	15,377 Owts.
Linseed	33 285 „
Rape rta etc.	14,175 „
Gnel seed.....	4,302 „
Poppyseed.....	302 „
Groundnuts.....	2,885 „
Castorseed	13,890 „
Rice	11,228 „
Myrabollams	4,196 „
Cottonseed	43,241 „
Mowraseed	50 „
Gram	819 „
Jowar.....	23,817 „
Maize	Nil „
Barley	464 „

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. have sent to us their following weekly circular, dated 26th March:—

GOLD.

Over a million sterling arrived in the form of bar gold, for which there was a good enquiry from the Continent.

In view of the large arrivals, the price reverted on Monday from 77/9½ to 77/9.

The shipment to India is £218,000.

No receipt was announced by the Bank of England, and only one withdrawal of £50,000 in sovereigns for South America on the 19th instant, which therefore represents the total efflux during the week.

The Rhodesian gold output for February-£259,888-was a record for one month, notwithstanding that February is the shortest month in the calender. The last record was £257,797 in March 1913. The production appears distinctly to be on the upward grade.

The figures for the Russian import and export of gold during 1913 are as follow:—

	Import.	Export.
Bars £1,623,000		£1,042,000
Russian Coin 11,000		...
Other Coin 11,000		5,000
	£1,650,000	£1,047,000

SILVER.

The tone of the market has continued good. Prices have been well maintained with very little fluctuation.

On the 20th instant, the quotation for forward delivery rose 1/16d., making the rates for both deliveries identical at 26¾d.

On the 21st instant both quotations rose 1/16d., which was shed again on the 25th instant.

There has been no difference between the prices fixed each day for cash and 2 months delivery.

Notwithstanding the absence of much movement in prices, business has been very active, chiefly in consequence of a brisk enquiry from the Indian Bazaars, which seem inclined to take a more rosy view of the future of the market. The shipment to Bombay this week—which is not expected to assume large proportions-by no means indicates the extent of the demand from that quarter.

Very few orders have been received in China account, and these have not been confined either to buying or selling.

An Indian Currency Return cabled on the 24th instant shows a decrease of 10 lacs in the Note Issue, and of 30 lacs in the total of Gold held in India. The holding of Silver Rupees has increased by 20 lacs.

The Stock in Bombay is reduced from £240,000 to £185,000. The offtake is much improved, having risen from 75 to 200 bars a day.

The holding in Shanghai by Banks and others remain practically stationary at £5,330,000 in specie or currency, and £115,000 in bars.

The stock in London is now less than ten million ounces.

Below will be found the total production of Canada for the last eight years. It is expected that the figures for 1913 will show a decrease from those for 1912.

	Ounces.		Ounces.
1905 6,000,023	1909	.....	27,529,473
1906 8,473,379	1910	.....	32,869,264
1907 12,779,799	1911	.....	32,559,044
1908 22,106,233	1912	.....	31,995,560

During the year 1913, Russia imported £708,000 and exported £51,000 making the net import £657,000.

No shipment has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong during the week.

The quotation today for cash is the same as, and that for two months delivery is 1/16d. higher than, that fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

Mar. 20. 26 3/4 cash 26 3/4 2 mos.
Mar. 21. 26 13/16 cash 26 13/16 2 mos.
Mar. 23. 26 13/16 cash 26 13/16 2 mos.
Mar. 24. 26 13/16 cash 26 13/16 2 mos.
Mar. 25. 26 3/4 cash 26 3/4 2 mos.
Mar. 26. 26 3/4 cash 26 3/4 2 mos.

Average for the week. 26.781 cash 26.781 2 mos.

Bank Rate .....3 per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std. .....77/9.
French Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
German Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.
U.S.A. Gold Coin p. oz. Nominal.

DUELLING IN GERMAN ARMY.

SEVERE SENTENCE ON AN ARMY OFFICER.

On February 26, a duel with pistols was fought by Lieutenant von La Valette and Lieutenant Haage, of Metz Garrison, with the result that the latter was killed on the spot, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Morning Post." During Carnival time Lieutenant von La Valette arranged without knowledge of Lieutenant Haage to provide the latter's wife with a fancy dress, and induced Frau Haage to put it on in a private room which he had rented for the purpose. The husband heard of the matter, but the wife assured him she had dressed at a shop where she borrowed the costume. On Shrove Tuesday Lieutenant von La Valette and Frau Haage attended together an officers' ball, and again Frau Haage, without her husband's knowledge, dressed in Lieutenant von La Valette's private room. When Lieutenant Haage heard also of this incident, he hurried to Lieutenant von La Valette's dwelling armed with a revolver and a horsewhip, but did not find his comrade at home. He then challenged Lieutenant von La Valette to a duel with pistols, in which he demanded that five rounds should be fired at a distance of fifteen paces. He informed the regimental Court of Honour, and the Court of Honour urged the injured husband to allow the affair to be inquired into, but in vain, and all that the Court could do was to endeavour to induce Lieutenant Haage to mitigate the conditions of the duel. Lieutenant Haage would only agree that three instead of five rounds should be fired. Neither officer was hit in the first round, but, in the second, Lieutenant von La Valette's bullet pierced Lieutenant Haage's breast, and the unfortunate husband died a few minutes later.

Lieutenant von La Valette appeared before a Court-martial at Metz to answer a charge of fighting a duel. The proceedings, which were conducted *in camera*, lasted seven hours, and resulted in a sentence of two and a half years' incarceration in a fortress and dismissal from the Army. The lowest punishment a Court-martial can inflict when a duel has had a fatal result is two years' incarceration in a fortress. It was announced that the heavier sentence was pronounced because the Court took into account the fact that the accused officer was the cause of the duel; and it decided that, because he had stained the family honour of a fellow-officer, he was not fit to remain in the Army.

Great public interest has been manifested in the affair, not merely on account of the circumstance that there is a strong feeling in the country that duelling in the Army should be abolished, but because the Emperor has declared that "a man who is capable of wantonly violating the honour of a comrade I will not tolerate in my Army." The public cannot understand why an officer who was suspected of having dishonoured his comrade's wife should not have been compelled by the regimental Court of Honour to consider himself disqualified, until the whole matter had been investigated, to engage in what is considered as chivalrous combat. Lieutenant von La Valette intends to appeal.

DR. JOHNSON AT HOME.

GHOSTS OF THE PAST IN GOUGH SQUARE.

Miss Sophie Cole writes in the "Daily Chronicle":—

"I had been before, but was told by the pleasant-faced custodian that the men were putting down the carpets, and that the house was not yet open to the public. So I contented myself with peeping, from the footpath on the further side of the area railings, through the windows, newly cleaned and severely curtained with green rep.

The gleam of a gold picture frame caught my inquisitive eye, and I thought I recognised the ponderous features of Samuel Johnson above the chimney-piece. No more was visible from my standpoint outside, but I promised myself I would go again soon, and the custodian promised me that when I did I should find entrance. Curiousity is one of the most potent factors in life. I wanted to see the inside of the house before the outside of which I had so often paused in speculation when passing through Gough-square.

There is a tablet outside that old house announcing that Dr. Johnson had once lived there, and such tablet are the goals of pilgrimage made by those to whom the revival of the past provides romance for the present. Now and again it is given to some person or public-spirited institution to save from decay and threatened dissolution the habitation of the famous, and that is what is happening in Gough-square. In this case the faithful owe their debt of gratitude to Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, M.P., who has bought the house and turned an army of workmen into it to restore it, as far as possible, to its original appearance. They have cleansed and repaired it, and brought to light its rude oak beams and its sombre wainscotting. Through the narrow, high windows the sun can now steal, unimpeded by dust, into the rooms that are being furnished for Dr. Johnson's ghost. That ghost will have undisturbed possession, save for those who walk, as the writer did on her second visit, with a timorous sense of intruding through the silent rooms. Silent save for the echoes of voices long ago stilled.

CELEBRATED VISITORS.

On the wainscotted walls hang the portraits of the owners of those voices—Garrick, the doctor's pupil; Goldsmith, of whom Boswell shrewdly says, "No man had the art of displaying with more advantage as a writer whatever literary acquisitions he made"; Mrs. Siddons, of whom Johnson says, "Mrs. Siddons, in her visit to me, behaved with great modesty and propriety, and left nothing behind her to be censured or despised"; Mrs. Thrale, the "Thralia" of Carlyle, "whom the elephant loved to play with and wave to and fro upon his trunk"; and last, but not least, "Bozzy," who was born that Dr. Johnson might live, and who gave his friend to the world as Pepys unwittingly gave himself. Bozzy, who tells one all the things one most wants to know—how, for instance, that the slovenly doctor, on the occasion of his play, "Irene," being brought upon the stage, "had a fancy that, as a dramatic author, his dress should be more gay than what he ordinarily wore. He therefore appeared behind the scenes, and even in one of the side boxes, in a scarlet waistcoat, with rich gold lace, and a gold-laced hat." How Johnson, thus introduced to the green-room, eventually denied himself the pleasure of frequenting it, saying, "I'll come no more behind your scenes, David, for the silk stockings and white bosoms of your actresses excite my amorous propensities," and how the doctor "now and then borrowed a shilling of me; and when I asked him for it again seemed to be rather out of humour."

PICTURES OF THE PAST.

But if Bozzy in his artless prattle relates those small human failings which the idealist would refuse to see, it is only that he may also tell the great things. Speaking of the death of Mrs. Johnson, he says, referring to Dr. Johnson's attitude to her; "The impressions which her beauty, real or imaginary, had originally made upon his fancy, being continued by habit, had not been effaced, though she herself was doubtless much altered for the worse." Where would you find a more simple and touching picture of faithfulness than in such words? It is Bozzy, too, who tells of the learned man's sensitive affection for animals. "I recollect," says the biographer, "Hodge (the cat) one day scrambling up Dr. Johnson's breast apparently with much satisfaction, while my friend, smiling and half whistling, rubbed down his back and pulled him by the tail; and when I observed he was a fine cat saying, 'Why, yes, sir, but I have had cats whom I liked better than this,' and then, as if perceiving Hodge to be out of countenance, adding, "but he is a very fine cat, a very fine cat indeed.'" It is in such strokes as these Boswell builds up his living portrait, and if Dr. Johnson's presence presides over the house in Gough-square it is because Boswell has made the tragic figure real to his succeeding generations.

And so one wanders through the rooms, picturing how here, perhaps, the doctor may have sat after 12 o'clock one April night writing that strange prayer to One "who has ordained the Souls of the Dead to minister to the living"—One who was asked to grant the "good effects" of the dead wife's "attention and ministration, whether exercised by appearance, impulses, or dreams." Or how there, perhaps, he may have sat entertaining his friends—Goldsmith, who had crossed the Square from his house opposite to borrow a trifle, Dr. Hawkesworth to discuss with his friend the launching of "The Adventurer," or the ubiquitous Bozzy with ears open and eyes alert in the service of his photographic art.

Up the oak balustered staircase, which winds at acute angles from basement to the long low attic, we go. Here it was, with the help of six amanuenses, that the great work of the dictionary was accomplished. We pause at the window to look down on the cobbled square, green in those days when the doctor must have sat viewing it in the intervals of his work—green, we imagine, with tall, flat fronted house all round.

PILGRIMS AT THE SHRINE.

We loiter at the head of the staircase, looking down its well. The sound of the workman's hammer comes to us; but his labours are nearly over, and soon there will only be a waiting silence, the shrine will be ready, the pilgrims will arrive. In twos and threes and little parties they will come, waking the echoes with their voices and footsteps as they wander from room to room talking about their invisible host, striving by the aid of their imaginations to recapture the past as they peep into the powder closet, stare up into the sooty darkness of the wide chimneys through which the sweep's boys used to crawl, and talk about the superiority of wooden panelling over modern wall-paper. Doubtless by the time they are admitted there will be relics in the shrine—things that had been handled by or belonged to Dr. Johnson—a piece of furniture perhaps, or a scrap of writing. There is something pathetic in this greed of the present for mementos of the past—it bespeaks the universal desire to put off the burden of the real for the romance of the imagined. It is an emotion which will draw many to the old house in Gough-square where once again Dr. Johnson will hold court during the hours in which visitors are admitted.

But such hours have their limit. The last footstep dies away, the echoes of the last voice are lost in the outdoor noises of the Square. The custodian shuts the ponderous door, and places across it the heavy iron chain. Then she goes the rounds to see that all is secure, and returns to the lodge on the opposite side of the yard. The clank of the printing presses ceases, the silence of evening settles down on the Square, and the roar of Fleet-street is heard in the void.

Does it penetrate those rooms lately resounding to the chatter of the Doctor's visitors? Does the ghost, reinstalled in its old home, hear other voices than those of the new friends who came to pay court to a dream—voices of those who had talked with it in the silent rooms—forms of those who had passed with it up and down the oak-balustered staircase?

We ask the question as we thread our way through the narrow courts leading into Fleet-street. Then, as the tide of life meets us there and catches us in its current the magic of the past loosens its hold. We leave the ghosts to an undisturbed possession of their haunts, whilst we go forth to face the work of the present.

INDIAN WATER GARDENS.

MRS. VILLIERS-STUART ON THE POSSIBILITIES OF NEW DELHI.

At a crowded meeting of the Indian section of the Royal Society of Arts, London, on March 19, Mrs. Villiers-Stuart, author of the recently- published "Gardens of the Great Mughals," read a paper illustrated with lantern views on "Indian Water Gardens." Sir Steuart Bayley, the chairman of the section, presided.

Mrs. Villiers-Stuart said that to live in an Indian garden kept up in the old style was to plunge at once below the surface of Anglicised India. She did not plead for a pseudo-Mogul revival at the new Delhi. In India art was an active force, a part of reality and life, but to understand and appreciate any phase of Oriental art achievement its underlying history and symbolism must be kept in view. She proceeded to show that there are two distinct yet constantly interminging styles traceable in the history of Indian gardening—the Hindu and Buddhist garden of early Indian days, and the Central Asian garden introduced by the Emperor Babar. Although in Rajpootana and the lesser native States something of the old skill lingered, in British India, and wherever English influence had been strong, the typical Indian garden had been the first to go, and the old symbolic garden-craft (the first of all the traditional arts) to disappear.

The possibilities of the new Delhi, were not even yet fully realised. For what were public institutes and pleasure-grounds, fine secretariats, alien Gothic cathedrals, Grecian post offices, Roman forums, beside the Indian house of the Father of his people, the palace buildings of an emperor who was Vishnu's viceroy upon earth? Yet we need not confine ourselves or our Indian craftsmen to imaginative reproductions of the past. New needs and our modern wealth of flowers would give fresh life and loveliness to ancient symbols and ideas, charms to rival and surpass all the older Shalimars of India. The palace of a Western King at Delhi might fitly symbolise a new Palace of Peace and Understanding for the future, in which East and West, would be drawn nearer.

Sir Steuart Bayley said he thought that Mrs. Villiers-Stuart, in lamenting the decay of Mogul gardening had attributed too much to the bad influence of English gardeners, and too little to the political upheavals and other obvious elements which led to their destruction. The fact was that the cult had almost disappeared when British rule was established, and the Anglo-Indians ought not to be unduly blamed for failing to revive the tradition.

Mr. Abbas Ali Baig, of the India Council, said that the idea of beautifying the new capital in conformity with the tradition and sentiments of the Indian people was not only realisable, but it was very desirable.

Prince Frederick Dhuleep Singh, Sir Krishna Gupta, Lady Muir-Mackenzie, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu (the Indian poetess), Mrs. Evelyn Cecil, Mr. Harold Cox, and Mr. E. B. Havell also took part in the discussion.

Nirmal Kanta Roy, the accused in the Inspector murder case, against whom a "nolle prosequi" was entered, has written a letter to the Press thanking his lawyers, the public, and the jail officers for helping him in his troubles.

Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore has applied to the Governor in Council, Bengal, for permission to make a settlement of an estate at 20-1, Prosonno Kumar Street, Calcutta, the consideration of which is Rs. 48,00,000, part of a sum of Rs. 50.00,000 advanced to the Maharaja by the Government of India. The details of the application are published in the current "Calcutta Gazette" for the benefit of creditors.

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Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Insolvency Court, High Court, 11-30 a.m.

French Room: Fifth number of the "Spoken Journal, 6-15 p.m.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

J. N. Petit Institute, annual general meeting, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament, First Round, Bombay Gymkhana v. Jhansi Railway Institute, Oval, 5-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

"La Scala," Edwards Theatre, Bandmann-Rickard Vaudeville Co. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

America India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 6-30 to 8, 8-30 to 10, and 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road 5-15 to 6-45, 7 to 8-30, 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mails and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	12-35	17-3
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9-15	13 0
Madras Mail	6-0	21-30
Delhi Express (3rd and inter class)	7-40	7-30
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	11-30	14-25

The Punjab Mail leaves Victoria Terminus ex 17-0 which is 15 minutes earlier from 1st March, 1914.

Punjab Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Calcutta Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

Madras Postal Express, Five hours after Mail Steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Henry Procter, A.D.C. Commanding.

(In force from 1st March, 1914.)

	Bombay. Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M
Northern Express	8-30	21-0
Gujarat Mail	7-30	21-30
Kathiawar Express	6-45	21-45

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V.D. Commanding.

April 14.

196 Books and Equipments.—Will members who are in possession of Corps Drill Books or Gun shoes, kindly return the same to the office as early as possible.

145 Arms and Equipments.—All members should return their Arms and Equipment to Headquarters as early as possible.

148 Meeting No. 1 Coy.—There will be a Meeting of No. 1 Company at Headquarters on Wednesday next the 15th instant at 7 p.m. All members of No. 1 Company are requested to attend.

147 Signalling Class.—Thursday 16th instant. The Signalling Class will parade at Head Quarters on Thursday next the 16th instant at 6-45 p.m.

Sd. R. C. D. Graham.
Captain R.A.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Lieut Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh, B. Mitchell Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m. the 15th April 1914.

March ..... "Territorial" ..... Blankenburg.
Overture ..... "Crown Diamonds" ..... Auber.
Valse ..... "Quand Letmour Meurt" ... Cremieux.
Selection ..... "Veronigue" ..... Messager.
(a) Egyptian Serenade..... "Amina" ..... Linke.
(b) Patrol ..... "Siamese" ..... Linke.
Melodies from the Revue, "Hullo Rag time'e... Hirsche.
Bolers ..... "Alicante" ..... Hume.

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. M. Thomason V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, at Esplanade Band Stand this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

Overture ..... Renzi ..... Wagner.
Valse ..... Angetus ..... Louter.
Selection ..... The Bohemian Girl ..... Balfe.
Intermezzo ..... Secrets ..... Anckle.
Ballet Russe ..... Lugmi.
Serenata ..... Love in Idleness ..... Macbeth
Characteristique ..... The Butterfly ..... Bendix.
March ..... Father Rhine ..... Hooke.

RADIO MESSAGES.

The Bombay Radio office is in touch with the transport Hardinge since 10-30 a.m. yesterday. Radio messages will be accepted up to 9 a.m. to-day.

BOMBAY HOUSING ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association was held at the offices of the Improvement Trust last evening, to receive reports of the Sub-Committees appointed to inquire into housing needs of the various communities in Bombay; and also to informally discuss the scheme got out by Mr. Kissan.

THE FIRST KOKNI DOCTOR.

On Sunday night, at Byculla, in Mr. M. H. Mackba's bungalow, the Kokni community of Bombay entertained Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim Khust Khate, who has recently passed the L.M. & S. examination in Bombay, and is the first Kokni doctor, and presented him with an address of congratulation, in a silver casket.

LABOURER KILLED.

Santu Genu, a Hindu labourer, aged twenty-five, was killed while working at the Docks yesterday. He was engaged in loading manganese ore on board the steamship Arlington Court, and was resting on a plank placed on a winch. The winch moved, the plank slipped, and the man was thrown into the machinery and died on the spot.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The local manager of the International Banking Corporation states that he has received a telegram from his Head Office, New York, advising that a dividend of G. $: 3.- per share has been declared for the half year ending 31st December 1913; that G. $: 71,727. has been transferred to undivided profits; and that this account now stands at G. $: 773,688.

THE ALEXANDRA DOCK FIRE.

The cotton fire at the Alexandra Docks, reported yesterday, is being closely investigated, the more so in view of the fact that officers on the Mantua have reported seeing four bales on fire on all four sides, the flames being of a bluish tint.

The bales damaged were part of a consignment of 430 bales sent by Messrs. Ralli Brothers for shipment on the Mantua. Those which caught fire were placed a little apart from the others, and two of the burnt bales have been sent for chemical examination.

RETIREMENT OF MAJOR SHELLEY.

As has been previously stated in these columns, Major Shelley, Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway is retiring from the service, and sails from Bombay on Saturday by the mail steamer Mantua, after 30 years of work in India. Major Shelley joined the Royal Engineers in 1881, and two years later, at the age of 21, came out to India. After working in various capacities in Sind, Quetta and Madras, he joined the South Indian Railway as Agent in 1895. He remained in that position until 1906 when he became Agent to the B.B. and C.I. Railway, and the years that have passed since then have been years of steady upward progress. Many new lines have been opened, bridges built, and the system generally has been improved. He will be succeeded as Agent by Mr. R. Woolcombe.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

During the 24 hours ended at 6 a.m. on Tuesday, there were recorded in Bombay City 40 attacks and 35 deaths from plague and 2 attacks and 1 death from small-pox. There were no cases of cholera. The plague attacks were reported from the following places:—Worli 8, Kamatipura 4, Mahalaxmi 3, Khara Talao 3, Fort (Northern) 3, Esplanade 3, Byculla 2, Parel 2, Mahim 2, Fanaswadi 2, Chukla 1, Dongri 1, Market 1, Dhobi Talao 1, Bhuleshwar 1, Girgaum 1, Chowpati 1, Tarwadi 1. The total mortality from all causes during the day was 121, as compared with 132 on the corresponding day of 1913 and 130 in 1912. Altogether 2,017 rats were caught by the municipal rat-catchers on Monday, of which 157 were found to be plague-infected. Of these latter, the highest number (21) came from Kumbharwada, while Mandvi sent 20, Chukla 16, Khara Talao 12, Dongri 12, Market 10, Umarkhadi 9, Dhobi Talao 8, Fort (North) 7, and 2nd Nagpada 7.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

AN EXPENSIVE PROPOSAL REJECTED.

A meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Trust's Offices, the Chairman, Mr. J. P. Orr, presiding.

The Board considered a further report from the Deputy Land Manager in connection with the proposed acquisition of the Lakhmidass Khimji Cloth Market.

The Chairman said they would all remember that this Board had passed a resolution on the 10th March last directing the Deputy Land Manager to prepare a street scheme for the acquisition of the whole market with a forty feet road running through it. The latter now reported that on the 13th instant, he was interviewed by the owner of the market, who was accompanied by his solicitor and his engineer, and that in the course of that interview, it transpired that the owner had no desire to part with the whole site but that he would agree to give that portion of it, which would be necessary for running a forty feet road through. The owner said he would be prepared to part with the necessary portion if he were paid a lakh and a half of rupees, and was allowed to build on the two remaining portions, which would then become frontages, one of them abutting on Shaikh Memon Street.

Mr. Orr said it was now for the Board to consider whether they should supplement the previous resolution by authorising the Deputy Land Manager to prepare the scheme on the lines suggested in that report of his. He, however, confessed that he was somewhat lukewarm about it, for it would be a very costly scheme and would do very little good.

Sir Ibrahim was against the proposal altogether. He could not understand the man being given a lakh and a half and two magnificent frontages where land was very expensive. He thought that there should be a compulsory acquisition, if one was necessary, and that in that case they should divert a little to the north or to the south, and then have shops on the one side and shops and residential quarters on the other. In his opinion that should not cost much, and it would give them a 30 foot width, and also the shops, which were in great demand in that locality. He, further, wished to know the approximate cost they would incur in case of a compulsory acquisition.

The Chairman said that the Deputy Land Manager's estimate came to about Rs. 4,07,700, which figure was arrived at at the rate of about Rs. 300 per square yard. If the owner's proposal were accepted, the rate would be something like Rs. 266 per square yard. Then they had estimated that Rs. 2,50,000 would be spent after improvements.

Mr. Tod said he could not see why the cost should come to one lakh more if the Trust acquired the land compulsorily.

The Trustees were all agreed that they should not accept the proposal, even at the risk of their having to spend one lakh more in future, which they said they very much doubted.

The Board, accordingly, resolved that they were not prepared to accept the proposal.

After disposing of other business of a formal nature, the meeting adjourned.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

THE COTTON GREEN ARRESTS.

CHARGE OF THEFT OF BALES.

Inspector Guider, of the Colaba Police, charged Paranlal Lalubhai with abetment of the theft of three cottons bales, valued at Rs. 335 belonging to Gill and Co., at Colaba, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday. Mr. C. N. Kanuga, with Mr. Bahailal Kothari, appeared for the defence.

The evidence of the prosecution was to the effect that Haridas Naranji, a cotton broker of Gill and Co., received certain information in consequence of which he went to the *jetha* of his firm, and found three bales of cotton loaded in cart, No. 307. He saw the accused running away at some distannce. The cart driver and coolies were handed over to the police. In the evening he saw accused, getting out of a tram-car, and immediately identified him as the man who ran away, although he now wore a turban and a different coat.

The cart driver was examined, and said that the accused enngaged his cart in the morning. He did not identify the accused properly until the accused was made to put on the black coat and cap in which he was at the time dressed.

The accused stated that he did not get the cart loaded, and didn't know anything about the affair. When he was first shown to the cart driver and other witness they said he was not the man, and he was allowed to go. He asked the complainant why he had got him arrested unnecessarily, and Haridas had said he would get him into trouble.

The case was adjoined to Friday.

THEFT AT A TEA SHOP.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khariaj, Inspector Power charged one Mahadoo Fakir with housebreaking and theft of Rs. 19 in cash belonging to Narayan Mangunath.

The complainant keeps a tea shop at Oomerkhady, and the accused had been in his service for some time. On Friday last he closed his shop and went out. On the following morning he found the back door open and Rs. 19 missing from his cash box. He suspected the accused and informed the Police, who arrested him. The accused pleaded guilty and said he stole the money because the complainant had not paid him four months' wages. His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to receive six stripes.

A COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Chief Excise Inspector McCarthy charged Khanbhai Ishufali, a Borah, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, with having in his possession 1,595 grains of cocaine, valued at Rs. 300, without a licence. Mr. Reuben Solomon defended the accused.

For the prosecution it was affirmed that on Monday morning three excise peons acting on the instructions of the Chief Inspector, were on the watch. The peons arrested the Borah at about 9-30 a.m., and the accused threw down a packet in a blue envelope, which in turn contained an envelope in which was 1,595 grains of cocaine. Inspector McCarthy arrived on the scene three minutes later and found the accused in the custody of the peons, with the cocaine in his pocket. The packet was picked up by one Magan Mohan, an independent witness, who handed it to the sepoy and replaced it.

For the defence, the accused said that he was going along Nall Bazar when the peons arrested him. A Hindu handed them a packet, which was placed in his pocket, and the Inspector coming up, he was arrested and taken away.

The case was adjourned to permit the accused to call evidence.

QUEEN'S ROAD SCANDAL.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The other day, I wanted to go to the Back Bay with a friend of mine. To reach the sea-shore, it is required to cross the Queen's Road, and when we came to the junction to cross, we found three or four persons waiting and we waited with them. While we were so waiting, the European Constable on duty suddenly turned round, and without any provocation on our part, began to give blows to some of us, and, violently to push others. He was using foul language as well. With all the earnestness that I can command, I protest against this misbehaviour of the man in question, and hope that proper notice of the same will be taken by the responsible authorities. Had it been a rare occurrence in this city, I woud never have thought of hastening to give it any publicity. But having witnessed incidents of this kind several times during the last few months, I have thought the same to have grown into a public scandal, needing immediate redress, and exposure in the columns of an influential journal like yours.

It is the duty of a policeman to protect people from insults and assaults, and not to insult or assault them himself. If we were not justified in waiting at the place he could very well have politely asked us to move a little further back and we would have gladly and willingly done so. But by acting in the fashion he did, what has he gained? Our ill-will and something more.—Yours, etc.,

R. N. M.

Kalbadevi Road,
Bombay, April 9.

THE VALUE OF THE RUPEE.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—In the leader of your yesterday's issue you assert that a rupee has not lost its purchasing power; in so asserting don't you ignore the experience of the last twenty years?

A man who earned Rs. 25 a month ten years ago easily maintained a family of ten persons. Whereas even eight times that sum is not sufficient for such a man in modern times. Does this not definitely prove that a rupee has considerably lost its purchasing power?—Yours, etc.,

A. B. C.

Bombay, April 9.

WIDOW'S JEWELLERY.

RELATIONS CHARGED WITH BREACH OF TRUST.

VALUABLES WORTH 5 LAKHS INVOLVED.

The notice matter in which Navivahoo, widow of Waghi Khirji, charged Matabai, wife of Valubdass Tejpal, Hiravahoo, wife of Hausarvaj Wahghi and daughterr of the first respondent, and Vallibhdas, her father with criminal breach of trust in respect of ornaments valued at five lakhs left by Waghi Khirji, who died in 1907, was again taken up yesterday before Mr. Frank Oliveira at the Esplanade Police Court.

Mr. J. D. Dawar appeared for the complainant, while Messrs. Vicaji, Balubhai, Kapadia and Payne appeared for the respondents.

Statements on behalf of Bai Matabai and Vallabhdas were read. The former stated that they had a safe in their house the key of which remained with her, and when anyone in her family had occasion to keep any valuable property in the safe they came to her for the key, and when it was desired to remove such property they asked her for the key. The practice was common to all families she believed. Occasionally Navivahoo kept her ornaments in the safe, taking the key from her both when it was necessary to deposit and remove such ornaments. She never cared to see what Harivahoo deposited or took away. When Harivahoo and her husband went to live at Andheri she kept her ornaments as usual in the safe, and subsequently removed them. The respondent's husband took a receipt because quarrels had then arisen between Hinsraj and his family. It was not true that the respondent went in a motor-car to the complainant's house to get any ornaments, nor was it true that any previous arrangement had been made with her that she should do so. It was not true that respondent kept a box of ornaments from Harivahoo in complainant's house. She did not known if there was any arrangement between Harvahoo and the complainant about leaving any ornaments with respondent. She was not in the habit of visiting Harivahoo or her family. She was quite innocent and prayed that process might not be issued against her.

Vallabhdas in his statement said that he was a merchant and had a *Pedhi* at Vad Gade. The second respondent was his daughter. Occasionally she would keep her *Shridhav* ornaments in their safe, the key whereof remained with his wife. He personally never saw them or knew when she kept them or took them away. He knew absolutely nothing of the ornaments which were the subject of this charge, nor were they of interest to him or his wife. He was dragged to court maliciously on a false charge at the instigaion of complainant's step son, Doolji and her son, Soonderdas, in order to press him to prevail with his son-in-law Hansraj to settle with his family. In April 1913 he was informed that his daughter had been assaulted by Bai Nairvahoo and Chriand: he went there to take his daughter to his house. His house was searched at the instance of Bai Nairvahoo but nothing belonging to the complainant was found therein. While his house was being searched he was informed by complainant that it was all a joke.

Arguments were heard.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND EXPRESSION OF GRIEVANCES.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR.—In the letter from "A Government Servant" published in your valued paper of 7th inst. anent the inadequacy of salaries paid to Government servants your correspondent states:—

A question may arise in the minds of your readers as to why Government are not approached for having the question taken up and it can be safely said that permission to do so is not granted by the Heads of Departments.

The "Heads of Departments" appear to be labouring under a misapprehension as to the regulations bearing on the subject of expression of grievances by Government officials, as will be seen from the following question asked in Parliament to which I trust the attention of those whom it may concern will be directed:—

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES.
Tuesday July 22, 1913.

Mr. Wedgwood, M. P. asked the Under Secretary of State for India whether it was a rule in Bombay that Government servants were not allowed to express an opinion upon any principle, approve of or action taken by the Government and if so in what manner could legitimate grievances be brought to the notice of a Government thus debarred from learning the *bona fide* desires and aspirations of their officials so as to avoid the growth of hidden unrest in India.

Mr. Montagu:—My hon. friend misquotes and evidently misunderstands one of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules in force throughout British India. The rule, as it stands at present, is that a Government servant may not publish in his own name any statement of fact or opinion which may embarrass the relations between Government and the people of India or any section of the people. This rule as to public speeches and writings does not in the least impair the freedom of direct representations to Government by officials." "India" Aug. 1st 1913 p. 57.

Yours, etc.,
J. S. MIRZAN.

Bombay, 9th April 1914.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—When Heads of Departments live and subordinates can barely exist on their salaries and wages is it possible for the latter to see pension days? In their living they forget that others try to exist and, when approached to move Government to increase wages, they unfeelingly refuse to do so. Then to whom are we to turn? Sir, we look to you to do what you can. Will you not help?

In a certain department there are two and three posts of Rs. 45 and Rs. 30 respectively. Now suppose a man on Rs. 50 went on leave. Can the last men on Rs. 45 and Rs. 30 get any acting allowance? It is doubtful whether on earth and while in Government service they will get anything.

I agree with "a Government Servant" that pension should be abolished. The present Provident Fund of Government is not popular; why not introduce one similar to the Railways.

How long, Oh God, how long?

Yours, etc.,
SMITH.

Bombay, 10th April, 1914.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

SECOND ROUND.

LUSITANIAN S. C. (5) BEAT Y. M. C. A. (0).

The meeting between these two teams in the second round of the tournament was watched by a large crowd of spectators on the Oval on Tuesday, when the Lusitanians scored a big victory over the Y. M. C. A. team by the substantial margin of five goals. The game was not really one-sided as the result might indicate, the Y. M. C. A. team having done considerable work in attack which though quite telling at times was far too scraggy, selfish and tame to be effective.

The Lusitanians had a bigger share in attack practically throughout the initial period, but after ends had been changed, the Y. M. C. A. skipper rallied his broken forces in a wild and desperate effort to escape the ignominy of a pointless defeat, when for 10 minutes, the Y. M. C. A. forwards kept up a vigorous attack and missed a couple of good chances of scoring. Thereafter the Lusitanians retaliated and increased the lead by two more goals, although the game was very up and down at the time. The Y. M. C. A. woke up intermittently and got going and put on a spurt as a result of the fierce energy of despair, and a last forlorn hope. They risked everything but it availed not, their forwards having evidently lost their head being invariably opposed to a resolute defence. They lost faith in their combined game, the whole line giving a weak, scraggy and selfish display. Lamb, generally unfed, was far too slow and weak even on the few occasions, when passes were made to him. M. Mathelone, Neil and Stroud all wanted to get through on their own with dodges, which proved ineffective. All of them appeared shaky to face the ball and would not fall back to help their defensive ranks. The forwards gave a very disappointing display and their efforts being neither progressive nor effective, the Y. M. C. A. defence, put up a stubborn resistance against a fast set of slippery forwards and it should, in all fairness, be admitted that they acquitted themselves with credit. Walsh, Rockley and Hawkins worked very hard throughout and it was unfortunate that the last named slipped and fell so often. Both W. Mathelone and Rodrigues played for all they were worth. Walsh and Rodrigues were indeed highly resourceful and quick in the defence of the losing team.

The Lusitanians played up to their reputation, with a perfect understanding among themselves. Their attack was vigorous and incisive and they certainly made most of the opportunities they had. Their short passes, and tricky dodges were the outstanding features of their forward play. Paes, the centre-half, was a tower of strength. Both the wing halves were also hard-working. It would be advisable if in a better contest Cyriaco D'Souza shows less inclination for gallery play and Paes does not keep so far up, bearing in mind the fact that their back division is not very strong to cope with the inroads of a fast set of forwards. It would be a dangerous policy to invariably rely on one's striking power when there is a gaping joint in his own armour of defence. This we mean, of course, for a future emergency.

However, as matters turned out on Tuesday, the Lusitanian superiority was manifest in every department and for the present it will suffice to say that they played a fast, tricky and clean game in which the head had as much to do as the heart. Paes was as usual, the main pivot of strength whose cool resourcefulness in all that he did was highly praiseworthy.

THE PLAY.

Ten minutes after the advertised time,—the delay in start being due to a referee's late arrival,—the teams lined up, the Y. M. C. A. defending the bandstand end goal. From the bully off the Lusitanians raided the Y. M. C. A. defence and "sticks" and "knock-ons" brought in a crop of short corners to the attackers; none of which however was improved upon. M. Mathelone tried to get through off a pass by Hawkins, but Carvallo rushed up and intercepting a pass sent on to Nelson D'Souza who went down with a pretty passing bout right inside the Y. M. C. A. circle when a turn on the ball by Rodrigues resulted in a short corner. From the ensuing shot, Nelson D'Souza sent in a ripping shot which found the net, but the referee having adjudged a knock-on before the shot was taken, the goal was disallowed. From the free-hit, the Y. M. C. A. forwards went on and "sticks" against the Lusitanian left back brought relief to the Y. M. C. A. defence. Neil, Stroud and Mathelone brought the ball well down the field and a rush looked ominous, but the Lusitanian goalkeeper rushed out and kicked the ball out of the danger zone. Midfield play ensued and eventually little "Johnny" being in possession sprinted down the right touch and passed on to Cyriaco D'Souza who dodged past W. Mathelone and scored the first goal, thus putting the Lusitanians ahead.

Lusitanians ..... One goal.
Y. M. C. A. ..... Nil.

From the restart, the Y. M. C. A. forwards initiated an incursion, but the Lusitanian right back came to the rescue and found relief by forcing the ball to touch. The play veered round immediately and Nelson D'Souza eventually forced a corner which resulted in the same player scoring the second goal for the Lusitanians within two minutes from their first score.

Lusitanians ..... Two goals.
Y. M. C. A. ..... Nil.

Continuing to attack, the Lusitanian forwards romped round the Y. M. C. A. defence for five minutes until Nelson D'Souza was penalised for "sticks" inside in the Y. M. C. A. From the "free-hit," the Y. M. C. A. forwards took the ball to their opponent's twenty-five, where young Mathelone and Stroud vainly attempted to get through, the Lusitanian defence meeting the temporary attack with perfect ease. Up and down play followed and once more a round of passes by Lusitanian forwards resulted in Cyriaco D'Souza scoring the third goal for his side, within 19 minutes from the start.

Lusitanians ..... Three goals.
Y. M. C. A. ..... *Nil.*

From the restart the Y. M. C. A. forwards though well fed by their plodding and sometimes doggedly tenacious halves, made a few wild desperate and individual efforts, which were of no avail W. Mathelone saved some ugly rushes by the Lusitanian forwards and twice drove back the ball well within the Lusitanian "25" and try as he would to keep the forwards ahead, they were beaten back by the Lusitanian defence, owing to their having forgotten how to get on with a combined effort. Soon after half time was called, the score being:—

Lusitanians ..... Three goals.
Y. M. C. A. ..... *Nil.*

From the restart, the Y. M. C. A. played with great dash and determination and for full ten minutes kept up a hot attack on the Lusitanian defence, and on two occasions Neil and M. Mathelone were all but through but their final efforts failed most miserably owing to hesitation. The cycle of pressure being over the Lusitanians attacked in turn and from a melee in front of Y. M. C. A. goal, little "Johnny" put through the fourth goal off a rebound from the Y. M. C. A. goal-keeper.

Lusitanians ..... Four goals.
Y. M. C. A. ..... *Nil.*

A few minutes later, from a combined rush by the Lusitanian forwards, Cyriaco D'Souza scored the fifth goal, thus driving the last nail to the coffin of the Y. M. C. A., who returned beaten as stated.

FINAL SCORE:—

Lusitanians ..... Five goals.
Y. M. C. A. ..... *Nil.*

The teams were:—

Lusitanians:—Fremier, goal, Domino D'Souza and J. Rodrigues, backs; Carvallo, Paes and Pinto, halves, J. D'Souza, N. D'Souza, Sequiera, C. D'Souza and L. D'Souza, forwards.

Y. M. C. A.:—Myers, goal; W. Mathelone and Rodrigues, backs; Rockley, Walsh and Hawkins, halves; Lamb, Stroud Neil, M. Mathelone and Davis forwards.

Referees:—Messrs. Ward and Singleton.

FIRST ROUND.

(1) Parsi Cyclists beat Parsi Pioneers, 0-0, 2-0.

(2) Parsi Hockey Association beat Albion United, 3-2.

(3) Grand Medicals beat Eastern Telegraph, 2-0.

(4) Cyclists, B. V. R. beat Young Cricketers' H. C., 1-0.

(5) Lusitanians beat Young Parsis, 9-0.

(6) Sherwood Foresters beat Pioneers, 4-0.

(7) R. G. A. (Bombay) beat Byculla H. C., 2-0.

(8) Y. M. C. A. beat Institute Luso-Indiano, 3-0.

(9) Customs A. C. beat G. I. P. R. "B" 5-0.

(10) G. I. P. R. "A" beat Crusaders, 12-1.

SECOND ROUND.

(1) Grant Medical College beat Parsi Cyclists, 6-0.

(2) R. G. A. (Bombay) beat Parsi Hockey Association, 4-0.

(3) Lusitanians beat Y.M.C.A. 5-0.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

Bombay Gymkhana play Jhansi Institute (first round).

JHANSI TEAM.

The following will represent the Jhansi Railway Institute team:—W. Timms, goal; N. Essai and E. Woods, backs; E. Shamahan, F. Duncan and E. Cazelet, halves; J. Low, J. Longman, J. Spiers J. Saunders and L. Gellard, forwards.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

POONA'S CLAIMS URGED.

To THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—You have given expression to an opinion largely shared in the cricket world by observing that the disappearance of the Presidency matches from Poona 'will be regretted by many a lover of the game.' Everyone who has had anything to do with the Quadrangular matches knows what great difficulties are experienced in the organization and arrangement of these contests owing to recent developments which have necessitated the abandonment of the Poona fixtures. But it would be unfortunate from many points of view if the capital of the Deccan were to be permanently deprived of the pleasure of witnessing high class cricket which it has enjoyed for so many years. I need not here setforth the claims of Poona to consideration at the hands of the Bombay leaders of the cricket world; they are patent to everybody. Whatever the difficulties, I am sure, some arrangement could be made by which the Poona public would have an opportunity of sharing in the delights of the cricket enthusiasts of Bombay. Though the decision with regard to this year is clear, I am glad there is a misunderstanding as to future arrangements and hope that when the question comes to be further considered Poona will not be left out in the cold.—Yours, etc.,

V. G. KALE.

Fergusson College,
Poona, April 13.

GOLF IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 14

In the final for Captain's Prize Mr. T. H K. Drimmie defeated I. C. McLuse on the Royal Calcutta Golf Club, links at Tollygunge on Sunday by one stroke at the twentieth hole. Both players were scratch.

PUBLIC LECTURE
BY
MRS. ANNIE BESANT,
President, Theosophical Society,
on
"NATIONAL EDUCATION."
Friday, April 17th, 1914, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).
GAIETY THEATRE.
Doors will be closed at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.)
Admission by tickets only which can be purchased from the Clerk, Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, 21 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, from Tuesday next the 14th Inst., between 11 a.m. and 6-30 p.m. Each member, on presenting this card, will have Tickets at concession rates.

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E. K. Punch:—Does not contain either alcohol or narcotics and may be drunk by children or adults on all occasions with a certain knowledge that it is wholesome and good.
E. K. Punch:—It is stimulating and delectable cordial, and may be mixed simply with Water, Ærated Waters, or if it is desired with Whisky, Wine or Bear.
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Traveller's Outfitters, BOMBAY.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

MACAVOY—On Sunday, the 12th April, at the E. G. Hospital, Bombay, the wife of J. W. A. Macavoy, of a son. Both doing well.
KIRKWOOD.—At Ferozepur Cantonment, Punjab, the wife of Major A. T. Kirkwood, I. A., of a son.

DEATH.

WALTON—At Lucknow, Grace Georgina, the dearly loved wife of Colonel E. W. Walton, Royal Engineers.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, April 15, 1914.

GOVERNMENT AND CO-OPERATION.

The presidential speech of Mr. B. Chakravarti at the Bengal Provincial Conference, which was held at Comilla on Saturday last, was remarkable in some respects. The address has a high constructive value and dealt, unlike a good many speeches on these occasions, more with practical matters than with idealistic theories. Mr. Chakravarti did not indulge in platitudes or generalisations on Indian politics, but he dissected carefully and minutely the political situation in Bengal and pointed out existing evils and their remedies. He did not mince his words, and made no appeals to the benevolence of Government, the keynote of his address being the gospel of self-help. To obtain a clear idea of Mr. Chakravarti's proposals, the speech, which occupies nearly eight columns of the Calcutta papers, should be read as a whole, and we can only comment on some of the more important matters which formed the subject of his address. Mr. Chakravarti admitted that, in the spheres of commerce, trade and the professions, co-operation to a large extent was possible between Indians and Europeans, but he was not disposed to attach undue importance to the promotion of social relations between the two. Following this up, he made some pertinent remarks about the need for co-operation with Government by the representatives of Indian opinion. Quoting from a recent article in "The Bombay Chronicle" Mr. Chakravarti endorsed our demand that

if there is to be real co-operation of this nature, there must be some sort of substantial response on the part of Government, a further advance made towards the position occupied by representatives of public opinion, and some display of willingness to model official policy in accordance with popular wishes.

That is what the Legislative Councils were instituted for, but, as it is, they have become, "a sort of ineffectual debating society for the expression of pious opinions." Mr. Chakravarti's remarks on this point deserve attention as coming from an eminent lawyer and a member of council himself. He deliberately stated,—he was no doubt speaking about the Bengal Council,—that the members of the Government seemed to be in no way anxious to encourage non-official co-operation while professing to invite it. In the light of the recent history of the Imperial as well as Provincial Councils it has been seen that, as we stated in the article above referred to, almost every non-official suggestion has been met with an emphatic, if courteously expressed, negative, and the aspirations of non-official Indian members are apt to be treated by official members with a sort of an amused cynicism. Mr. Chakravarti observed that, if the Government were really solicitous of co-operation from Indian members of council, they should remember what Mr. Austen Chamberlain on one occasion said:—

To call Indians to your Councils merely to neglect their advice, to bid them come there only to turn a deaf ear to their complaints or remonstrances, that is not wisdom. It would be madness.

Mr. Chakravarti pointed out that the environment of Bengal had undergone great changes, and some of his remarks in this connection apply to other parts of the country as well. Apart from the social evolution which is slowly going on, on the political side the changes have been very remarkable. There has been a steady assertion of the rights and the claims of Indians, and a growing demand for a substantial improvement of the internal administration of the country. This has been accompanied by the steady growth of a comparatively small, disciplined, intelligent, self-respecting community, which has again led with unexpected rapidity in recent years to the increasing influence of the steadily growing educated minority over the masses of the population. Mr. Chakravarti's complaint is that, instead of cordially welcoming these changes, the Government has exhibited a marked desire to apply palliative remedies to admitted evils instead of intelligent attempts to grapple with them, and, as a consequence, most of the so-called reforms have often been whittled down into insignificant and shadowy concessions. Speaking of political crime, the President emphatically declared that this new factor in Indian history must not be confounded with general unrest, and that, though he did not doubt the existence of revolutionary organisations in India, he was absolutely certain they could only be very few and had hardly any influence on the bulk of the people, who, he added, were only too anxious to put down all manifestations of anarchism there might arise if only they were enabled to do so. He hoped that Government would realise the helplessness of their position and relieve the already emasculated people of the country from the operation of the Arms' Act. In this connection he made a proposal, which, however amazing it might seem to a certain section of the Calcutta press, has considerable force. Why not, asked Mr. Chakravarti, train the youth of the country as Boy Scouts? With regard to further repressive legislation, Mr. Chakravarti said that repression succeeded only when it was deserved; when, however, it was directed against persons, institutions or movements which did not deserve it, it not only failed in its purpose but became the parent of fresh trouble over a wider area,—an obvious truth which it is to be hoped will be realised in times of emergency.

Realising that the first condition of national progress is economic prosperity, Mr. Chakravarti pointed to agricultural development and the multiplication of new callings as the principal means of attaining that end. He paid a tribute to Government for the initiation of co-operative credit societies which had marvellously improved the prospects of the agricultural community. Another condition of national progress was primary education over the widest possible area. With educational and agricultural advancement would come an effective local self-government, in which the village should constitute the primary territorial unit, thus forming an instrument of real independence and political education. There are several other important matters on which Mr. Chakravarti spoke, such as the costliness of the Bengal Administration as compared with that of Bombay and Madras, the financial relations of the Imperial and Provincial Governments, and the identity of political interests of Hindus and Mahomedans, on which we reserve comment for a subsequent occasion.

BRITISH ENTERPRISE IN CHINA.

It has been apparent for some time that in the race for the development of China the British have been badly outdistanced by their more pushing rivals. In the past three years the former have obtained only three concessions, one for a railway from Pukow to Singyang, the fulfilment of a promise given as far back as 1898, and the other Messrs. Pauling's contract for a railway from Shasi to Singyifu. The former, however, it is understood, is really Franco-Belgian to the extent of 55 per cent., and the latter was obtained by Messrs. Pauling as compensation for a contract awarded to the firm by Sun-Yat-Sen when he was holding the office of Director-General of the Chinese National Railway Corporation. Recently another blow to British prestige was dealt by the Chinese Government inasmuch as they informed England that they intended to give their attention to economic rather than to naval development at the present juncture, and that they desired to cancel the agreement recently made with the British naval mission under Captain Christian. Apparently this means that the way is being paved for entrusting the reorganisation of the Chinese fleet to Americans. The most important point in this scramble for concessions is the extent to which these have been recently given away. The term may not be accepted as applicable in every case, but it does mean that certain privileged people are getting a hold on certain assets of the Chinese nation either by mortgage of property, administration of foreign companies, advances of cash and other forms of consideration. As examples may be cited the Standard Oil Company's agreement, the Japanese mortgage of a mining area in the Yangtse Valley, the French and Belgian railway contracts, and any number of smaller agreements to secure ready money for China. It is no exaggeration to say that at present the French, the Belgians, and the Japanese are carrying all before them in the Yangtse Valley, which Great Britain has always regarded as her sphere of interest. The supremacy of Shanghai is threatened by the Franco-Belgian-Russian Railway, which will ultimately be connected with the Russian railway system in Central Asia and which is to terminate near Tungchow, almost at the mouth of the Yangtse, and it is clear that the time cannot be long distant when it will become increasingly difficult to reconcile British, French and Russian interests in China. It is imperative, therefore, that the British Government should awake to the dangers of the situation before every concession for railways and large contracts has passed into the hands of the Franco-Belgian combination. It is, of course, difficult to gauge how far the British Foreign Office and our Legation in Peking is to blame for this unsatisfactory condition of affairs. How far the blame is justified, how far British action has been political, indifferent or unsympathetic, are questions on which few have the necessary information to enable them to answer in a judicial spirit. But the impression is widely prevalent that the policy of the British Foreign Office, by the ultra-moderation of its demands on China, has naturally served to impede British affairs. But there are other causes for British enterprises being placed at a disadvantage, and, according to a Peking correspondent of "The Economist", it does not appear that there is any one in China, either as principal or agent, who is prepared to close a big bargain on prompt demand on British account. It is said, moreover, that the Americans, the Japanese and the Belgians, in the persons of Rockfeller (Standard Oil), Mitsui Okura and the Franco-Belgian Syndicate, have a facility of action in the possession of large capital in single hands, which the British do not possess. This is at least one important reason why British enterprise has hitherto not succeeded in getting a firm footing in so large a field as China offers. The most astonishing feature, however, in the situation is that the Chinese Government should be willing to part with so many valuable concessions to French financiers. The French and Russian Ministers are commonly reported to dominate the Diplomatic Body in Peking, and it seems time for the British Government to insist upon a clear understanding with France and Russia in regard to their policy in China. It is certainly Great Britain's business to see that China gets fair play. It is also her business not to appear to acquiesce in the bullying and obstruction by which other nations have not hesitated to impose their will upon that country. This task should not prove too difficult for British diplomacy or British enterprise. Indeed, the difficulties in the way may be greatly smoothed by our present relations with the French and the Japanese Governments.

Notes of the Day.

The New Japanese Premier.

Count Okuma, the new Premier of Japan, is more than three score years and ten in point of age and has been in retirement for the last fifteen years. He is a Radical of the most pronounced type, his independence having several times cost him his position in the Councils of the State. The parallel of the old Roman nobleman called from his retirement and his fields to lead the nation at a time of crisis suggests itself to the mind by the offer of the Premiership to Count Okuma. Count Shigenobu Okuma, to give his full name, was born in the province of Higen in 1838, a son of a poor knight of the Samurai class. During his early years his education consisted mainly of the study of Chinese classics, but before long he acquired a sound knowledge of English and Dutch. The reading of books of political and scientific subjects in these languages seems to have effected a complete revolution in his mind. Though intended by his parents for the military profession, he determined to devote his entire energies to the abolition of the existing feudal system and to the establishment of constitutional government on modern lines. Though he took no active part in the revolution of 1868, the effect of his opinions, which he freely preached, exercised no slight weight in the struggle. He also supported the Anglicising of education and the introduction of railways and telegraphs. Soon after the Restoration, he was appointed Chief Assistant in the Department of Foreign Affairs. In 1869 he succeeded to the post of Secretary of the joint Departments of the Interior and of Finance. In 1870 he was made a Councillor of State and in 1872 he was again appointed Minister of Finance, a post which he held with conspicuous ability until 1881, when he resigned owing to a disagreement with the Premier, the late Marquis Ito.

A Democratic Politician.

After this resignation Count Okuma set himself to the organisation of a party of progressives, determined to check the dangerously autocratic power of the Satsuma and Choshin classes, who had brought about the revolution. This raised for him powerful enemies among these privileged classes. A bomb was thrown at him by one of the fanatical adherents of these classes and one of his legs was blown off. In 1888 the Count was again called to power, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, but had to resign shortly owing to differences with his colleagues. Once again in 1896 he was invited to join the Matsukata Cabinet, but resigned the post next year owing to disagreement with the Prime Minister. In 1898, on the retirement of Marquis Ito, Count Okuma became Prime Minister and took up also the duties of Minister of Foreign Affairs, but dissensions in the Cabinet a few months later caused him to resign the Premiership. Ever since then Count Okuma has been leading a retired life, cultivating his beautiful garden at Waseda near Tokyo and promoting the cause of education, which he has had always at heart. Count Okuma is the founder and President of the Waseda University, as well as the founder of the Japanese Women's University. In Count Okuma Indian students and other Indian residents in Japan have always found a true sympathiser and helper.

The King of Ulster.

A book just written by the Hon. George Peel, "The Reign of Sir Edward Carson" (P. S. King and Son, London), is commended to the perusal of those who are inclined to take Sir Edward Carson's theatricals in Ulster too seriously. Reuter's description to-day of the consecration and presentation of the colours to the 3rd Antrim Regiment of the Ulster Volunteers is amusing, and recalls Mr. Peel's delightful account of Sir Edward's meeting at Portadown in September, 1912. September, it will be noticed, is the month when Sir Edward forsakes the sordid toil of the English Bar, and exchanges the silk gown for the purple robe; after the Long Vacation he and Mr. F. E. Smith once more follow the Ciceronian maxim. "cedant arma togae." Here is Mr. Peel's graphic narrative:—

There was a bugle call, a barrack square, and an escort, who, "provided with dummy rifles, presented arms." As the monarch inspected them the men stood at attention, and the Union Jack was "dipped." Next appeared from the back of the stage "two pieces of ordnance, the guns being made of wood painted a steel-grey colour," accompanied by an ambulance van and nurses. Nothing could mitigate "the intense grey earnestness" of the marching men.

Oil Discoveries.

The discovery, just reported by Reuter, of oil in Somaliland appears to be promising and follows the recent discovery of extensive oil fields in Mesopotamia. These latter are so placed that geographically they appear to be part of the Persian system. Indeed, it is more than possible that they form the western fringe of the vast oil-bearing area which extends from Quetta and Mekran along the western mountains of Persia and among certain of the islands in the Gulf right away north to the Baku fields. This view may find some support in the fact that Mendali oil, when analysed, gives approximately the same results as some drawn from near Baku. The recent discovery of workable oil of a high quality in parts of Cyprus suggests that the oil fields may extend further west than is at present proved, and such a possibility should not entirely be discounted. Even from the sources in sight, however, it may safely be considered that this west Asiatic system, of which the Mesopotamian fields are by no means the poorest, is probably the most productive new area now within a reasonable distance of adequate development.

Traffic Near Colaba Cotton Green.

It is difficult to understand how such an important centre of traffic as the thoroughfares in and about the Colaba Cotton Green, where thousands of ancient and cumbersome vehicles, drawn by antiquated bullocks, over whom drivers exercise a minimum of control, is practically neglected by the police, so far as any serious attempt to regulate it is concerned. The driver of the bullock cart, *bidi* between his lips, is a stoic when not supercillious. His happy disregard for the rule of the road, and his evident indifference to other people's rights are nowhere better illustrated than in that district, where drivers jostle each other, and make themselves a general nuisance, without any serious attempt being made to minimise it. It is a common sight to see the road opposite the brokers' hall with a long string of carts four abreast and a tram-car warily picking its way through the guard-of-honour. Accidents of a minor nature are so frequent that their occurrence scarcely raises even a passing comment. A few days ago a European gentleman was bumped off his bicycle and a serious accident narrowly averted. Such incidents can be indefinitely multiplied. On Tuesday morning, however, the "go as you please" method of traffic reached a stage of absolute blockade which held up about fifteen tram-cars alone. Hundreds of carts approaching from opposite directions got wedged in close order on the road opposite the brokers' hall, and for quite half an hour all traffic was suspended. In such close order were they packed indeed that it was not possible to get through even on foot, those who had to and were possessed of sufficient enterprise, using the tops of the cart-loads for the purpose. No attempt was made to keep confusion from getting worse confounded, and the drivers of carts approaching the blockade vied with each other in securing positions behind the long waiting lines. Several sepoys, evidently on duty at the Cotton Green, standing on the pavement viewed the scene more in sorrow than in anger. If it were not for the tramway inspectors on the scene perhaps the block would never have been cleared. We hope the authorities will take some steps to remedy matters.

SCOTCH EXPRESS IN COLLISION.

RUNS IN TO SHUNTING ENGINE.

DRIVER AND FIREMAN KILLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.

An accident occurred to-day to a Scotch Express at Burntisland. While travelling at high speed it collided with an engine which was shunting. The train was derailed, the engine, four vans and a carriage landing on the golf-course. The driver and fireman of the express were killed and eight passengers, mostly inhabitants of Dundee, were injured.

HUERTA'S APOLOGY.

TO SALUTE AMERICAN FLAG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Apr. 14.

President Wilson states that General Huerta's forces at Tampico will salute the American flag, as demanded by Admiral Mayo after the arrest of the American marines there.

A detachment of American marines, at Tampico, were arrested by the Federals. They were released after a protest, and an apology was demanded within twenty-four hours.

DUTCH WARSHIP BOUND FOR TAMPICO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.

The Dutch warship Kortenaer is leaving Curacao for Tampico.

PANAMA TOLLS.

MR. BRYAN ON REPEAL OF EXEMPTION CLAUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Apr. 13.

In a signed article in his organ "The Commoner" published in Lincoln, Nebraska, Mr. Bryan, Secretary or State, urges the repeal of the Panama Exemption Clause on the ground that the subsidy would benefit the American shipping trust and that the Democratic platform is opposed to the subsidies.

NEW YORK MURDER.

"GYP THE BLOOD" ELECTROCUTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Apr. 13.

"Gyp the Blood and other men sentenced to death in connection with the murder of the gambler Rosenthal, were electrocuted to-day in the Sing-sing prison.

NOTE.—"Gyp the Blood" and his three associaties, White Lewis, Lefty Lewis and Dago Frank have at last paid the penalty for the atrocious murder of the New York gamester Rosenthal in July 1912. As in the trial that followed this murder sensational revelations of corruption and crime among the New York police were made, it will be of interest to recall particulars of this murder. A Reuter telegram from New York informed the world on July 16 as follows:—"New York has been deeply stirred by the murder of a man named Rosenthal, chief witness in the enquiry beginning to-day into charges against the police of corrupt connivance regarding gambling hells. Rosenthal was a well-known gambler, and accused the police of participating in gambling profits. He met his death by being called out from his hotel into the street where he was killed by a fusilade of shots from a motor car. The latter had six occupants, two of whom were recognistd as policeman. All escaped." Subsequently to this, Police-Lieutenant Becker was arraigned for complicity in the murder and indicted by the Grand Jury. Revelations upon revelations of most sensational character regarding police graft followed Becker's arrest. It was alleged that three police officials and a city official divided graft to the extent of two and a half million dollars, during the past year, from gambling and other illegal resorts. It was proved that Becker, whose salary was 2,000 dollars a year had deposited 58,845 dollars in November preceding. The arests of "Gyp the Blood" and his comrades, who were proved to have been occupants of the motor car from which Rosenthal was fired at, followed later in the year. These four were convicted of the murder in question and were sentenced to be electrocuted in January of the following year, but the sentence could not be carried out till now owing to the delays of law, following appeals to the higher courts of the country. The sentences of "Gip" and three others were confirmed on Feb. 25 of this year, while a new trial has been granted to ex-Lieutenant Becker. "Gip the Blood" and his associates belonged to the notorious criminal gang known as "gunmen" and "gangsmen", who infest New York and whose misdeeds provide a daily story of murder, robbery with violence, and other forms of hooligan crime in certains districts of the city.

KING OF SWEDEN.

ON THE WAY TO RECOVERY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM April 14.

The King is rapidly increasing in strength and is well on the way to recovery.

THE SERVICES COMMISSION.

REPORTED DRASTIC CHANGES

DISCONTINUANCE OF PATRONAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.

The report of the Royal Commission on the Civil Service will be published shortly. The "Daily Telegraph" understands that it will contain drastic proposals, including a complete discontinuance of patronage.

CONSECRATION OF A ULSTER VOLUNTEERS' REGIMENT.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS BY SIR E. CARSON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Apr. 14.

The Bishop of Down yesterday consecrated the colours of the 3rd Antrim Regiment of the Ulster Volunteers in Massereene Park, Antrim, and colours were formally presented to the regiment by Sir Edward Carson. The evolutions were carried out by a brigade of 2,800 men, General Sir G. Richardson taking the salute. The spectators included Peers, Peeresses and members of the House of Commons. Lord Massereene rode at the head of one battalion. Sir Edward Carson made a speech in which he said that none could take away their rights while they had a man left.

MANOEUVRES AT ULSTER.

TWO MEN WOUNDED BY BLANK CARTRIDGES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.

During manoeuvres by the Ulster Volunteers, two men were wounded by blank cartridges.

133 MILES AN HOUR.

ARMY SCOUTING AEROPLANE FEAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.

The new Army scouting aeroplane to-day covered sixty miles in twenty-seven minutes.

ALBANIAN CONCESSIONS TO EPIRUS.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT WITH SCHOLASTIC AND RELIGIOUS AUTONOMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Apr. 14.

The programme of Albanian concessions to the Epirotes includes a sort of local self-government with scholastic and religious autonomy on the condition that the Epirotes make an immediate submission.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

POSSIBILITIES OF A NAVAL AGREEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.

The French papers see in the meeting of the Italian and German Ministers of Marine at San Remo the probabilities of a discussion of a naval agreement between the Powers of the Triple Alliance.

LEVY ON LABOURITES.

NO FUNDS TO MEET EXPENSES OF GENERAL ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Apr. 13.

The Labour conference was agreed to levy one shilling from every member. It is stated that at present there are no funds to meet the expenses of a general election which the leaders expect to have to meet in July.

OIL FIELDS IN SOMALILAND.

MINING EXPERT'S REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.

Mr. Alan Ostler telegraphs to the "Daily Express" from Aden that the mining expert on behalf of the Government pronounces the oil, recently discovered in the land at Dagahshebeli, Somaliland, to be of such excellence as to warrant the expenditure of £20,000 on experimental borings.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN LAHORE.

EUROPEAN SHOPS GUTTED.

THREE LAKHS DAMAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 14.

A fire occured last night on the Mall Road, Lahore. The fire broke out at about half past twelve in a block of buildings occupied by Max Minck and the Egyptian Cigarette Factory, both being entirely gutted. Messrs. Walter Locke and Co.'s premises at the end of the block were saved by the efforts of the Fire Brigade and the military who took the precaution of removing the ammunition. It is understood that the fire originated in the Cigarette factory.

The buildings gutted are covered by insurance.

LATER.

Last night's fire was one of the most disastrous Lahore has known for long. Altogether seven shops, all European, viz., Hayes Stores, Livierato's Cigarette Factory, Max Minck's Jewellery Shop, Braganza's Stores, the Punjab Lamp Warehouse and two others, had all the goods, including even books of account, totally destroyed. The Fire Brigade came shortly after and the military somewhat later, but owing to a strong wind the fire which originated at 1 a.m., was not got under control till five this morning. The saving of Walter Locke's premises was due to the wind blowing in an opposite direction, otherwise the result would have been far more disastrous as a quantity of ammunition was stored there. Mr. Justice Shah Din was the proprietor of the block of buildings which was insured, but the goods were only partly insured. The loss is estimated at a figure not less than three lakhs. The origin of the fire is still a mystery. All that is known is that it originated from the godown of the cigarette factory.

JAPAN'S NEW PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

TOKIO, Apr. 13.

Count Okuma has accepted the Premiership.

END OF COPPER MINERS' STRIKE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 14.

The copper miners on strike at the Calumet mines, Michigan, have voted in favour of ending the strike, which began in August last year. They have waived their demands.

SUMMERLIKE WEATHER AND HOLIDAY CROWDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Apr. 13.

A perfect summerlike weather prevailed all over the United Kingdom yesterday and the pleasure resorts were filled with the Bank-holiday crowds.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

ENGLAND BEAT FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Apr. 13.

In the International Rugby football match between England and France played in Paris, the former won by 39 points to 13.

POLO IN MADRID.

KING ALFONSO'S TEAM (7 GOALS) BEAT MR. CHURCHILL'S TEAM (4 GOALS.)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Apr. 13.

The Madrid polo team captained by King Alphonso beat the team captained by Mr. Churchill by 7 goals to 4.

ARMY CUP FINAL.

THE KING AND QUEEN PRESENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Apr. 13.

The Army Cup final was won by the Army Service Corps who beat the Hampshire Regiment by one goal to nil. The King and the Queen, Princes Albert and George, Princess Mary, and Prince and Princess Arthur of Connaught were present.

INTERNATIONAL CHESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, April 14.

England defeated Holland by twelve games to four at chess.

RAJABAZAR BOMB CASE.

A HOSTILE WITNESS.

"ONLY THE G'S GOT MIXED UP."

Raimohan Rai an employee in the Lokenath Press, from where it was alleged some of the "Liberty" pamphlets had been printed, and whose cross-examination had not been finished the other day was called. Cross-examined by Mr. S. K. Sen witness said, that on the 19th December last Mr. Norton accompanied by Inspector Mahendra Nath Mookerjee of the Sukeas Street thana searched Khoka Babu's house. On the following day the same two gentlemen with Mr. Denham and Mr. Petrie again searched the premises. Some matters of the Diana Company were printed at their press, but whether they were composed there or not witness could not recollect.

Mr. Pugh submitted that the witness's statement differed entirely from what he had said in the Lower Court. He had remained silent to certain questions as they were being put to him in his examination-in-chief, while he gave favourable answers to them in his cross-examination. This went to show that although he was called in as a prosecution witness he was serving the purpose of a substantial defence witness. It seemed therefore that the witness had turned hostile. Mr. Pugh was therefore given permission to cross-examine the witness.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, April, 14.

The hearing of the Rajabazar Bomb case was resumed to-day before Mr. Panton at the Alipore sessions.

Mr. L. P. E. Pugh with Messrs N. Gupta, H. N. Mitter and N. C. Chatterji represented the prosecution, while the accused were defended by Mr. C. Bagram and Mr. S. K. Sen.

Raimohan Rai manager of the Lokenath press, further cross-examined by, Mr. S. K. Sen stated that on December, 19th last Mr. D. Petrie and Mr. Norton accompanied by Inspector Mohendra researched Khoka Babu's room who left behind certain matters composed by them. The police brought two search witnesses named Sarat Chunder Bose and Kalipodo Dey on the second day of the search. These two witnesses were not present on the day on which the heading types were found. He could not exactly remember if these men were brought again on the following days of the search. On the 20th Messrs Petrie, Norton and Denham searched the press.

WITNESS TURNED HOSTILE.

After this cross-examination was over, Mr. Pugh applied for leave to cross-examine him on the ground that the witness had turned hostile.

Counsel pointed out that the witness had come forward anticipatory to the defence case, had posed as an expert and had given evidence to support the defence theory that the leaflets were not printed there. There were no grounds to say that witness was an expert. The witness was called by the prosecution to prove some formal matters, and he came forward to depose in cross-examination in such a way as to corroborate the defence theory. Counsel submitted that under the circumstances the testimony of witness would have to be independently tested by cross-examination.

Mr. Bagram for the accused objected to the cross-examination stating that witnesses were declared hostile as a rule when they contradicted themselves by receding from their former statement.

The witness in question had made some statements in examination-in-chief which he had in no way resiled from but certain facts were elicted from him in cross-examination which might have been of use to the defence. The witness had not deposed as an expert, but made certain statements which he was bound to know as the manager of a printing press.

Mr. Sen for the defence commented on the interpretations of the words "adverse" and "hostile" and pointed out, that the witness had made adverse statements and of this there was no proof on record. Witness had given no expert evidence at all, but had made statements which were in his knowledge.

OBJECTION DISALLOWED.

The judge disallowed the objection and gave leave to Mr. Pugh to cross-examine the witness.

Is that a bill printed in your press?:—I cannot say exactly.

Was this found in your press? It might have been found.

You see on it the signature of the proprietor S. M. Bose.

I do not see. The signature is like that of the propritor Surendra Babu.

Mr. Pugh put it in and asked the Court to mark it for indentification.

Will you swear it was not printed in your press? I will not swear.

Will you swear that the signature is not your master's?

I will swear it is not so. I cannot read the other signature. On the 7th Mr. Norton, Mr. Denham and Mr. Petrie searched the office room and Khoka Babus room. Inspector Mohendra was probably there.

Did Inspector Mukherjee put that hieroglyph in your presence? No.

Can you read the Bengali signature of Kaliodo Dey. Yes—the signature was not put in his presence.

Do you read the signature of Bose?

Yes, one Sarat Bose was a search witness. Nobody signed that day in my presence.

Do you know your master's signature?

Yes, this invitation letter has been printed in our press as it bears the name of the press.

Whenever you do any printing you keep a specimen as record? Yes.

The three papers shown to you were kept as specimens? How can I say?

Who is the proprietor of the Central Medical Store?

How can I say—four of the ten papers shown to me have been printed at the Lokenath Press.

THE MIXED TYPES.

Why do the colour of the papers vary? The papers in the particular cases with regard to the "Liberty" pamphlet you said that the absence of the embossed impression and the glaze of the paper and the ink led you to think that they were not printed at the Lokenath Press. Yes

But now you see that they were printed there.

I believe they were not printed there, besides the above reasons I can say that the leaflets could not be printed there without my knowledge and that Kalipado had no opportunity to print them there I cannot give any other reason.

How do you explain that two kinds of "gs" are used in one page of the history of Bogra printed at your press and also in the Liberty pamphlets?

I cannot speak with regard to the "Liberty" pamphlets, generally such types are mixed up in distribution through the indolence of distributers. The printing of the history was completed in Karti last. There might have been a case containing different kinds of "gs."

I do not find any other faulty types but these. Is it not an extraordinary coincidence that only the "gs" got mixed up?

The differences in the "g's" are so slight that only an expert reader can detect it.

The examination of the witness was not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

INTERESTING POONA CASE.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A COMPANY'S MANAGER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, April 14.

The case in which Mr. Swamy Rao, Manager of the Clarke Industrial Works Ltd., a Swadeshi manufacturing concern, charges a pleader named Mr. Dattraya Hari Bhat and Mr. Gopal Krishna Devdhar, editor of the "Dnyan Prakash" vernacular paper, published in Poona City, with defamation came up before Mr. S. B. Israel, Special First Class Magistrate Poona District to-day.

It appears that complainant filed suits for the deposit and call money due on some shares taken by certain subscribers in the Clarke Industrial Works Ltd.

One of these suits was defended by the first accused who later wrote a letter to the "Duyan Prakash" alleging that last year the complainant first secured a number of signatures on share contract forms by representing to people that by signing the forms subscribers for these shares would not be bound to take such shares.

He then, it was alleged took advantage of these signatures to demand money and when refused filed suits for its recovery.

Further, that some people had paid the amount demanded as they thought they could not avoid doing so and that in some cases complainant had filed suits against people in other distant towns and had obtained ex-parte decrees.

The writer advised the parties to defend such suits.

The Hon'ble Mr. Belvi who represents Belgaum in the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor who was examined said that he was not shown the share register but depended entirely on Mr. Swamy Rao's word and on a letter from Sir George Clarke, the then Governor of Bombay who recommended complainant and expressed sympathy with the project.

The letter was dated 23rd December 1908 and on being shown it in 1910 he bought one share in the concern.

He was not shown a copy of complainant's letter to the Governor.

Witness believed that complainant intended to manfacture stationery such as steel pens nibs etc.

He had visited Swamy Rao's house in Poona, where he saw some yarn and books of account but no looms.

Mr. Moro Waman Kirkani, retired headmaster of the Sirdars High School Belgaum denied that matters had been misrepresented to him. He bought four shares and paid for them by instalments.

In cross-examination the witness said that he understood that weaving was meant when complainant referred to a revival of old industries.

He had taken shares because complainant had shown him a recommendatory letter from the Hon'ble Mr. Sharpe, Director of Public Instruction.

The case is proceeding.

NEW COMMERCE MEMBER.

MR. GILLAN'S OFFICIATING APPOINTMENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, April 14.

A "Gazette of India Extraordinary" has been issued announcing that the Hon. Mr. R. W. Gillan has taken over the officiating membership of the Commerce and Industry Department.

THE TONK TRAGEDY

CAPTAIN BROWN SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES.

MOTIVE FOR THE CRIME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 14.

Of the two officers wounded at Tonk, Captain Brown died yesterday afternoon and Major Dodd is progressing favourably, though badly injured, the bullet being a soft nosed one fired from a Mauser pistol. The only motive for the crime appears to have been that a deduction had been made for misbehaviour from the pay of a relative working in the Tonk railway.

VISCOUNTY FOR NEW GOVERNOR OF SOUTH AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Apr. 13.

Mr. Sydney Buxton has been created a Viscount.

BERI-BERI AMONG LASCARS ON SUTLEJ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Apr. 13.

Another case of beri-beri has occurred on board the steamer Sutlej at Birkenhead. The total number of Lascars who have fallen victims to the disease, now reaches sixteen.

LAHORE DEFAMATION CASE.

EDITOR OF VERNACULAR DAILY GETS THREE MONTHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 14.

Mr. Barry, acting Commissioner, to-day pronounced judgment in the case brought by Pandit Rambhaj Dutt Choudhri, a pleader in the Chief Court against Dina Nath, editor of the "Dish," a vernacular daily, finding the latter guilty of defaming the Pundit and sentencing him to three months' simple imprisonment under section 500 of the Penal Code.

An appeal was immediately preferred on behalf of Dina Nath, before Major Irvine, Sessions Judge and Dina Nath has been released on bail of Rs. 500, pending the hearing of the appal.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, April 14.

The outstanding features of to-day's Session of the Mysore Legislative Council were the introductory remarks of Mr. Visvesvaraya, the Dewan, President, on the improved constitution and enlarged functions of the Council lately sanctioned by the Maharaja, and the inauguration of the privilege of interpellation by several members notably in regard to the recent restoration of the surplus revenues of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore to the Mysore State.

PRINCIPAL OF COLLEGE COMMITS SUICIDE.

MIND UNHIGNED BY STUDENTS' TROUBLES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, April 14.

On the arrival of the Madras mail steamer Elleuga to-day, a report was made that a European, Mr. G. J. McGillivray M. A. (Edin), Principal of the Maha Bodi College Colombo, who was on a visit to his sister at Rangoon, had committed suicide on Sunday.

He had been missing since six o'clock in the morning of the day mentioned.

He has had trouble with his students at the College and this is believed to have unhinged his mind as he brooded over it during the voyage.

DEATH OF A MAHARAJAH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 14.

His Highness the Maharajah of Jaisalmer died on the eleventh instant.

It is understood that in Mrs. Beasant's case now before the Privy Council, the minor sons of Mr. G. Narayaniah have been permitted by the Privy Council to be represented by the Lord Advocate of Scotland at the hearing on 4th May.

The Hon'ble Mr. Abbott, who presided at the annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Empire League's Lucknow branch congratulated the League on its progress. He urged the members to enlist the services of the women-folk of the community and explained how women could be useful, instancing the activities of the gallant Mohamedan women of India during the war in the Balkans.

The U. P. Government proposes to reorganise the scheme of studies at the Cawnpore Agricultural College. There will be two courses of study one for smaller Zemindars between 16 and 25 and the other for recruits for agricultural service. The latter is a practical three years' course, qualifications being a school leaving certificate or matriculation.

BOMBAY OR KARACHI.

WHICH IS THE CHEAPER?

RANGOON TRUST'S FIGURES CHALLENGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, April 14.

In a statement recently published by Mr. G. C. Buchanan, Chairman of the Rangoon Port Trust, containing a table of the comparative charges at the principal ports in India some of the figures given were such as to convey the idea that Bombay is a much cheaper port than Karachi.

As this adverse comparison is strongly challenged in Karachi, the Chairman of the Karachi Port Trust undertook to investigate the matter, and he has now arrived at the conclusion, that, while the figures published by the Chairman of the Rangoon Port Trust are correct in themselves, they convey an incorrect impression, in so far as the basis of comparison is irregular.

Karachi is a cheap port, according to Mr. Mules the chairman of the Karachi Port Trust because it is a quick port. An instance is given of a vessel arriving in Karachi, going into berth, loading 4,760 tons of cargo and sailing out of harbour again in two days clear. The implication apparently is that such rapidity of despatch is unattained at Bombay.

RAPID DESPATCH OF VESSELS.

Mr. Mules concludes as follows:—"This is a selected case but instances of rapid despatch are numerous and it is that rapidity which in fact makes Karachi a cheap port for business. It is unnecessary, in my opinion, to labour the point. Those who are acquainted with the subject will readily recognize how matters stand and that an immense saving is effected in salaries stores etc., by the rapidity of discharging and loading cargo obtaining at Karachi, while of course a most important factor in very many cases is the saving of time, stores coal, wages etc., owing to Karachi being 200 miles nearer to Aden than Bombay making a difference of 400 miles on the outward and homeward voyages."

NEW PEOPLES' BANK.

PROPOSED SCHEME OF CONSTRUCTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, April 14.

At a public meeting at Lahore on Monday evening, Mr. Harkishen Lal explained the scheme of the new Peoples' Bank. The originators of the scheme made an offer to the liquidators to buy off the uncalled capital and some small debts, on terms that might be reasonable and in accordance with the circumstances of the times, and to start with such of the old staff as might be necessary to float the New Peoples' Bank in some of the places where the old one had its branches.

The liquidators agreed to the transfer of the uncalled capital of the Bank to the proposed New Bank in return for a value of Rs. 2½ or 3 lakhs and considered the bargain a just and equitable one in view of the enormous difficulty involved in realising the amounts.

NOTHING TO LOSE BY THE PROPOSAL.

The shareholders and the New Bank had, on the other hand, also nothing to lose by the proposal, while the latter would certainly be able to realise more than it would have to pay on account of its knowledge of the men and their surroundings. The former would have the privilege of having the surplus of their capital (after paying the amount to the liquidators) restored to them in the form of shares in the New Bank.

As regards the loans of the Peoples' Bank of India, the new scheme involved a transfer of only of Rs. 15 or Rs .17 lakhs out of a total of Rs. 1,20, 00,000. It would be wrong therefore to say that the New Bank would be built on the ashes of the old, nor could the scheme be called a reconstruction of the old bank.

For the same reason, regarding the price at which the loans were proposed to be transferred, from the point of view of the liquidators, eight annas in the rupee for all loans to be so transferred irrespective of the debtor and place at which they were to be realised, was, by no means small.

The liquidators had little access to the debtors and they had no means whereby to realise the amount. On the other hand the promoters of the scheme would have the original staff of the old bank at their disposal and would be in a better position to realise the amount, and to them perhaps the terms were advantageous.

THE RANGOON "NAVJOT."

A PROTEST MEETING.

(From a Correspondent.)

RANGOON, April 13.

A meeting of the Parsis of Rangoon was held yesterdy at Dalhousie Hotel to express indignation and resentment at the action of Sirdar Kaikobad's action in performing the "Vovjot" of a non—Parsi girl. The Hon. Mr. Merwanji Cowasji was in the chair.

The first resolution expressed indignation and resentment at the Navjot.

The second resolution appealed to the trustees of the Bombay Parsi punchayet to convene a meeting of the Anjuman to condemn Dastur Kaikobad's action and give effect to their resolution of 1905.

The third resolution recognised the services rendered to the community by some leaders of Bombay and Calcutta.

The fourth resolution authorised Mr. Vimadalal of Bombay to take all necessary steps in the interests of the community with the co-operation of Zoroastrian Societies, Associations, etc., in and out of India.

EXECUTIVE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

FOR THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1914.

In presenting the Report on the health conditions of Bombay during the first quarter of 1914, the Health Officer pointed out that they compare favourably with those of the corresponding quarter of previous years, except of 1913 which was exceptionally healthy.

Among the salient features of the period under review may be mentioned:—

(i) the continued decline in the mortalty from Phthisis (429), which was the lowest for the first quarter of any previous year;

(ii) the low mortality from Plague (643), which was lower than in any other year expect in 1912 (440) and 1913 (618);

(iii) the reduced mortality from Small-pox (91), which was the lowest since 1908 except in 1913 (60).

(iv) the decreased mortality from Cholera (8), which was the lowest since 1905 except in 1908 when it was almost the same (7);

(v) the reduced mortality from Malaria (55), which was nearly the same as in 1913 (53) and equal to that in 1908, but lower than in any intermediate year;

(vi) decreased infant mortality (1,950), which was the lowest since 1908 excepting 1913 (1,601);

(vii) an increase in the number of births registered (4,992) compared with 1913 (4,720).

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered during the period under report, however, shows an improvement and exceeded the figure for the first quarter of 1913 by 272.

The number of births registered exceeded the decennial average by 113.

4,992 *live* births were registered during the quarter, being 272 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1913 and 113 more than the average of the preceding decennium (1904-1913). The number is, however less by 1,041 than in the previous quarter, owing to the exodus of families which annually takes place at the approach of the Holi festival and the Plague season.

MORTALITY.

The mortality from all causes during the quarter was 9,351; the lowest registered in the first quarter of any year since the appearence of Plague in 1896, except 1910 and 1913. It was 1,153 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1913 and 2,107 more than in the previous quarter but 2,429 below the decennial average (1904-1913).

The figure (9,351), however, represents the gross mortality of the quarter, including as it does 193 deaths among persons newly arrived into the City and not belonging to it; 18 from Plague, 3 from Small-pox, 3 from Cholera and 169 from other causes. With this correction the mortality for the period under review stands at 9,158. Distributed by months, 2,975 deaths were registered in January, 2,886 in February and 3,490 in March.

The highest mortality on a sing'e day in the quarter was 142 on the 27th March; the number of deaths from Plague on that day was 28 and Small-pox 1, Cholera being absent. It was 139 in the corresponding quarter of 1913 on the 24th March 1913 and included 22 deaths from Plague and 2 from Small-pox, Cholera being absent.

In January the highest mortality (119) was recorded on the 26th, inclusive of 3 deaths from Plague and 1 from Small-pox, Cholera being absent.

In February the highest daily mortality was 122 on the 21st, including 4 deaths from Plague, 2 from Small-pox and none from Cholera.

The total number of deaths among infants during the quarter was 1,950, being 305 below the decennial average (1904-1913) but 349 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1913.

PLAGUE.

The number of deaths registered from Plague was 59 in January, 119 in February and 465 in March, as compared with 41, 122 and 455 in the same months of 1913. The total for the quarter was 643, being 25 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1913 but 2,132 less than the decennial average.

The highest Plague mortality recorded on a single day in January was 7 on the 20th; in February 9 on the 28th and in March 33 on the 29th.

The number of Plague seizures recorded was 732 during the quarter.

Plague became epidemic in the week ending 28th February.

OTHER DISEASES.

Small-pox was prevalent throughout the quarter, 196 attacks were registered during the period against 151 in the corresponding quarter of 1913; 36 in January, 56 in February and 104 in March.

The total number of deaths due to Small-pox during the quarter was 91, being 82 more than in the preceding quarter and 31 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1913 but 270 less than the decennial mean. Of these, 3 were among recent arrivals as already mentioned.

12 cases of Cholera were registered during the quarter against 85 in the first quarter of 1913; 4 inJanuary, including 2 cases imported from Broach and Mumbra, 2 in February which were imported from Broach and Bulsar and 6 in March including one case imported from Pandharpur. Of these 3 proved fatal.

Rat raids, inoculation, disinfection and other preventive and precautionary measures were carried out as usual.

To encourage and facilitate evacuation, Municipal Health Camps have been put up as in previous years, at Victoria Bunder, Agripada, Purbhadevi Road, Parel Government House, Babula Tank, Gilder Tank and Mahim Gardens and Railway Station; and semi-permanent Camps were maintained at North Brook Gardens, 2nd Koli Lane, Arthur Road and Chinchpokli.

UNIVERSITY SENATE.

THE NEW BUILDING SCHEME

REFERRED TO A COMMITTEE.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay University Senate was held yesterday evening in the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall, Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the senior fellow present, presiding in the absence of the Vice-Chancellor.

Consideration was resumed of the proposition moved by Dr. Mann at the last meeting, namely, that "as recommended by the Syndicate, the Senate approves of the proposals of the Syndicate to erect a new building, according to designs prepaed by Mr. G. Wittet, on the worth side of the University Gardens, containing the Registrar's department, University Club room, committee rooms and accomodation for four University Professors and their departments.

The Chairman said at the outset that notice had been given of four amendments, and he did not know if his suggestion would meet with the wishes of the Senate the amendment standing in his name was in most general terms. It accepted the main proposal for erecting the buildings, but at the same time it was for referring the matter to a committee to consider the details and the matter would then come before the Senate for final consideration. If the movers of their amendments had no objection, he would ask that his amendment should be moved first.

As it was the unanimous wish of the Senate that that should be done, Sir Pherozeshah vacated the chair in order to move his amendment, and the chair was taken by Mr. F L. Sprott, the next senior member present at the meeting.

Sir Pherozeshah then moved "that, as recommended by the syndicate, the Senate approves of the proposals of the Syndicate to erect a new building, and a committee be appointed of the following gentlemen for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the designs prepared by Mr. Wittet:—the Vice-Chancellor; The Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, Dr. H. H. Mann; The Rev. Dr. Mackichan; The Rev. Dr. R. Scott; The Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad; The Hon. Mr. F. L. Sprott; Dr. Stanley Reid; Rai Bahadur K. R. Godbole; Dr. A. G. Viegas; Mr. D. G. Padhaye; Principal H. R. Wilkinson; Mr. Cecil Burns; Mr. G Wittet and the mover (Sir Pherozeshah)."

A MATTER OF PUBLIC IMPORTANCE.

In support of his amendment, Sir Pherozeshah said that, as stated by him on the last occasion they were all agreed that the substantive proposal of Dr. Mann, namely, that they must have an additional building for their University purposes, must be accepted. The only question was which was the best manner to carry out that substantive proposal; that was to say, what should be the nature of the building, whether it should be on the North or on the South side, and whether it should be erected as designed by Mr. Wittet. These were questions of sufficient importance, and they must be carefully considered by the Senate. He agreed with Dr. Mann that this work should be carried out as soon as possible but he thought it could be left to the good sense of the committee to make their report as quickly as possible. The only difference between his and Mr. Padhaye's amendments was that under his amendments the matter would be placed for final sanction before the Senate, while Mr. Padhaye made over that duty to the committee and the Syndicate. He thought, however, that the matter was of so important a character and as it affected not only the interests of the Senate but also of the general public, it should be finally decided by the Senate. For these reasons he ventured to place his amendment before the Senate.

With regard to the members of the Committee, Sir Pherozeshah said that he was sorry to state that the Vice-Chancellor would not be in a position to attend the early meeting of the Committee as he had sailed for England, but he had felt bound to place him at the head of the Committee, and he was sure that on his return, the Vice-Chancellor would be of very great use to them. With regard to Mr. Claude Hill, he said that he did not know if Mr. Hill would consider himself to be in a position to act on the commitee as he was a member of the Government and the matter would have to go before Government for final sanction, but he proposed Mr. Hill's name, as this matter has been very much discussed in the Development Committee, and Mr. Hill was very well cognisant of all these matters, and would be able to bring a great deal of knowledge and past considerations before the Committee. He therefore, ventured to put his name on. If Mr. Hill thought that he would not be in a position to become a member of the Committee, he would not join them.

Dr. Mann said the Senate had a perfect right to take the initiative in the matter, and as they had done so by taking up the whole matter themselves, he had absolutely no objection to the amendment, and he accepted it with the greatest pleasure.

The amendment was then put to the vote and carried.

The other amendments having been withdrawn, Sir Pherozeshah's amendment was carried as a substantive proposition, bringing the business before the meeting to a close.

MUNIFICENT EDOWMENT FOR A WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

Sheth Kilachand Dewchand, of Bombay, has given a sum of Rs. 41,000 for the endowment of a hospital for women to be newly opened at Patan, his native place, which is under the administration of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda. This sum is placed at the disposal of His Highness for the construction of wards and the equipment of the Hospital and His Highness has supplemented it by a yearly grant of Rs. 4,000. There will be an accommodation of at least fifteen beds to begin with.

It is understood that Justice Sir H. Stephen of Calcutta High Court contemplates retiring at the end of the long vacation.

THE SOLDIER'S CONTRACT.

LEGAL POSITION OF AN OFFICER WHO RESIGNS.

VIEWS OF SIR C. NAPIER AND DUKE OF WELLINGTON RECALLED.

"Soldiers," wrote the late General Sir Charles Napier, "must obey the King, and the King acts by the advice of his Ministers. If in his name they order the soldiers to do wrong, let the Minister's head pay the forfeit—with that the soldiers have nothing to do beyond taking care, when guarding the scaffold, that no man impedes the executioner in the functions of his calling."

The official Manual of Military Law states that the principles applicable to the army and navy are the same, writes a Military Correspondent in the "Manchester Guardian." The following naval case is, therefore, of importance:—

"It appears to me, looking at the provisions of the Naval Discipline Act, 1866, that under no circumstances is a naval officer entitled to resign his commission except by permission of Her Majesty. Any other view would, in my opinion, be destructive of discipline and the efficiency of the service." Lord Justice Lopes, in Hearson v. Churchill, Queen's Bench Division, 1892.

"I wish to say, though we cannot bind any other court by a decision, as the matter is not before us, that I myself am strongly of opinjon that an officer who has accepted a commission in Her Majesty's Navy cannot, under any circumstances whatever, resign without the consent of Her Majesty the Queen."—Lord Esher, Master of the Rolls, Queen's Bench Division, 1892.

TREATED AS A DESERTER.

Both these legal pronouncements were given in the Court of Appeal in 1892. The parties were Hearson v. Churchill and others. The plaintiff appealed against the judgment of Mr. Justice Denman. The action was brought to recover damages for illegal arrest and imprisonment. The plaintiff in the year 1884 was appointed an assistant engineer in Her Majesty's fleet, and in 1899 he was appointed engineer. In 1890 the Chatham, the ship on which he served was paid off, and he returned to the Pembroke. In the meanwhile he had been offered an appointment in China and he applied through the captain of the Pembroke to be allowed to go on halfpay for three years to accept that appointment. This request was refused by letter from the Admiralty of September 23, 1890, and on the same day the plaintiff wrote asking that his resignation might be accepted. On October 10 he obtained leave of absence, and it was not disputed that at that time he had no intention of returning to the Pembroke. Subsequently a letter was sent from the Admiralty to the captain of the Pembroke declining to comply with the plaintiff's request to be allowed to resign his commission. Fearing that any further delay would imperil his appointment in China, plaintiff left England and sailed for China. The Admiralty thereupon treated him as a deserter, and when he went ashore at Singapore he was arrested and sent back to England in custody. An application was made in the Queen's Bench Division for a writ of *habeas corpus*, and on the argument of the rule, the plaintiff was discharged from custody on the ground that when he left the Pembroke he was not borne on the books of the ship within the 87th section of the Naval Discipline Act, 1866. The plaintiff then commenced this action against the defendant and others responsible for the arrest and transmission in custody to England. The case was tried before Mr. Justice Denman and a jury, to whom the judge left the question whether on the evidence before them they found that the plaintiff was borne on the books of the Pembroke at the time he left her. The jury answered the question in the affirmative, and the judge gave judgment for the defendants.

The appeal was dismissed on the ground that an officer in the Royal Navy who has accepted a commission and is borne on the books of a ship in commission cannot resign without the consent of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and that under no circumstances is a naval officer entitled to resign his commission except by permission of Her Majesty.

Lord Mansfield, when President of the Court of King's Bench in the year 1769, decided that military officers could not resign when they pleased. An action was brought by Captain Parker, an officer in the military service of the East India Company, against Lord Clive, who was commander-in-chief of their forces in India, for assault and false imprisonment. The officers were dissatisfied with a reduction of their pay which had been allowed to their predecessors. They resented it so highly that about 175 of them threw up their commissions and quitted the service, of which number Captain Parker was one. Whereupon Lord Clive, as commander-in-chief, imprisoned him, and he was kept four months in custody. A court-martial was held, and he was acquitted. But Lord Mansfield subsequently decided that the military officers of the East India Company were not at liberty to resign their commissions and quit the service at any time and under any circumstances.

"NO RIGHT TO RESIGN."

Clode's "Military Forces of the Crown" (Volume II., page 96) says: "With regard to all commissions issued by the Crown, the rule of the common law is that they are determined by the death of the Sovereign. Subject to this rule, the obligation which a commission lays upon the recipient is to serve the Sovereign for life or until it is the pleasure of the Crown to relinquish the services of, or to dismiss, the officer. It is clear that no officer has the right to resign, and therefore until his resignation is accepted by the Crown he continues amenable to all the consequences of omitting to discharge the duty of an officer under his commission.

"Every officer, for the discharge of his duty" (says Clode), "holds a Royal signmanual commission, under the countersign of a Secretary of State. The form of this instrument has been nearly the same, whether the authority granting the commission was the Speaker of the House of Commons or the Association; thus the Military Commissions granted by Parliament and signed by the Speaker at the Commonwealth upon the nomination of five Commissioners appointed by the House of Commons ran in substance as follows:—"That the officer was to take the charge and care of the regiment (or company), duly exercise the inferior officers and soldiers in arms, keep them in good order and discipline, and the officer himself was to observe and follow such orders and directions as he might from time to time receive from Parliament and obey the superior officers of the Army, according the discipline of war, in pursuance of the trust reposed in him and of his duty to the Parliament and Commonwealth." Clode adds: "Under this retainer from the Crown the officer, like the soldier, knows of no other authority to command his obedience—save the Sovereign and his superior officer,—acting according to the rules and discipline of war. To compel his obedience to those orders the Mutiny Act and Aricles of War have been sanctioned by Parliament, and every lawful order—or rather every order not obviously improper or contrary to law—must be obeyed (if possible) under the penalty of arrest by the commanding officer and trial by court-martial."

A FAMOUS TEST CASE.

What are the limits of obedience is a question not removed from the region of doubt; though, according to the higt authority of Lords Mansfield and Loughborough, the duty of a (combative) officer is that of *implicit* obedience. This view was adopted by the military authorities in Captain Atchison's case, which became the subject of much controversy in Parliament. There the officer had remonstrated against an order to fire a salute in honour of a saint of the Roman Church, and for this act of disobedience was dismissed from the service by the Duke of Wellington, as the Master General of Ordnance. In the discussion, the military and civilian members took a widely different view of the obligation resting on Captain Atchison to obey such an order. "Every military man was bound," according to the theory of one member of the House and of the army, "to obey the orders given to him, let those orders be what they might. It was perfectly true a man might receive an order which his superior officer was not justified in giving, but it was the man's duty to obey that order in the first instance, and afterwards to obtain redress. Much stress had been laid on this being a religious ceremony, but it was a military duty he had been ordered to perform. Any military man who was ordered to fire a salute, or to perform any duty in his military capacity, whatever the nature of that duty might be, was bound to perform it, and if he refused he would be liable and ought of course to be brought before a proper tribunal to judge whether he had acted correctly or incorrectly in so refusing."

"From the moment," said the Duke of Wellington, "at which the officer enters Her Majesty's service till he attains the rank of general officer he must be prepared to serve in all climates, in all seasons, in all situations, and under every possible difficulty and disadvantage. There is no peace or repose for him, excepting that some powerful party in the State should think that his services can be dispensed with, in which case he will be put on halfpay. While thus serving he must perform all the duties required of him. He must be in turn gaoler, police officer, magistrate, judge and jury. Whether in peace or in war, in the transport in charge of convicts, or acting as a magistrate, or sitting in judgment, or as a juryman, or engaged in the more immediate and more active duties of his profession in the field, either against the internal rebel or the foreign enemy, he must never make a mistake; he must never cease to be the officer and the gentleman."

COLABA COTTON FIRES.

ANOTHER OUTBREAK.

The Colaba Cotton Green was again the scene of yet another outbreak of fire yesterday evening, involving damage estimated at Rs. 10,000. The fire originated in a jetha containing 5,000 bales of cotton, the property of Messrs. Prier De Saone and Company. Smoke was seen issuing from the jetha and the alarm was at once given. Mr. Scully of the Salvage Corps turned out and by means of hydrants checked the flames and brought the blaze under control in about 15 minutes. The municipal fire engines were also on the scene but their services were not necessary. In all about 1,000 bales were damaged both by fire and water, and the damage, which is covered by insurance with the London and Lancashire Insurance Company, is estimated roughly at Rs. 10,000.

FIRE IN A RESIDENCE.

A fire broke out on Tuesday evening about 6 o'clock at No. 6, Gilder's Lane, Tardeo, the residence of Ganjibhai Pestonji Vallati. The fire, which originated from a spark from the kitchen fire, was put out by the residents in a short while by water from the street and house pipes. The Byculla, Babula Tank, Queen's Road and Gwalior Tank engines responded to the call, but were not required as the fire was all but extinguished by the time they reached the scene. The damage was trifling.

In Montgomery Hall, Lahore, last Monday night a masonic ball was given in aid of local charities. There was a large attendance including the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady O'Dwyer. The function was distinguished by a wealth of ceremonial and display of masonic regalia. About 1-30 a.m. the news reached the hall of the disastrous fire in shops in the Mall which necessitated a hurried departure of the representatives of the firms involved.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE.

INTERCEPTING OF CORRESPONDENCE.

POSTMASTER'S EVIDENCE.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 14.

The preliminary enquiry in the Delhi Conspiracy Case was resumed at Delhi today.

Sri Ram Das, Secretary to the Bank of Asia, Lahore, said he was a student at the Oliver Commercial College from December 1912 to June 1913 and met Dina Nath who was also a student there. "Dina Nath and Bishambar" were students with me under Sita Ram who coached us for the accountantship examination. Abad Behari was proposed by Dina Nath as one of the supervisors. Sita Ram was present at the examination, but Abad Behari was not. It was held at my house on the first day. Dina Nath once told me that he was going to Amir Chand's house to advise him not to go there. I knew Amir Chand; he was my teacher. I was not acquinted with Abad Behari. I only knew him by sight. Witness identified Amir Chand and Abad Behari.

Ram Chand, a court clerk, said he was manager of the estate of Lala Sri Ram. Witness produced the account books of the estate which shewed that Amir Chand rented a house called Chhattawala which subsequently was searched. Ganeshi Lal paid me the rent of the house from July 1909 to February 1910. Previously from February 1909 Amir Chand paid the rent. I do not know why he rented the house. There was a press in the house called the Akasli Press when Ganeshi Lal paid the rent. The press was there a month or so before the house was searched, but I do not know if it was there previously or not.

Lalji Prasad produced the receipt for Sultan Chand's college fee.

Mr. Love, Postmaster, Delhi, said he received instructions from the Chief Commissioner to intercept all correspondence of Master Amir Chand, Prem Dham, or Imperial Book Depot Press; Abad Behari, B.A.; Prem Dham, or other residence; Bishan Sarup, and all letters addressed care of Amir Chand. One letter to Monnoo Lal was intercepted as it was care of Amir Chand. Some foreign letters were also intercetped and sent to Mr. Petrie.

Inspector L. Gagliardhi deposed to receiving a letter from Mr. Love and conveying to Mr. Petrie.

Mr. Fraser, Station Superintendent, Delhi, produced the register of way bills.

Hakim Chand, a resident of Jaipur, identified Choote Lal *alias* Ram Lal as his son who used to study at the State College and the Jain School. He appeared last year at the F. A. Examination but failed in Sanskrit. Up to September 1913 he was at my house. He then left home saying he was going to the Jain Boarding House. He had thirty or forty rupees in scholarship money. He neither asked nor took any money from me. He went against my wish. The letter produced was sent a month afterwards. It is in his writing.

Nanu Lal, teacher, Jaipur, corroborated the previous witness's statements. Witness said he was brother of Chhote Lal. He identified a number of letters, manuscripts, etc., in his writing. Biriswan Shastri, teacher, Benares, who was Ram Lal's instructor at Jaipur, also identified some manuscripts.

HAR DAYAL'S BROTHER'S EVIDENCE.

Kishen Dayal, Pleader, Delhi, said:—Har Dayal is my brother. He went to Oxford as a State scholar. He attended St. John's College, but did not complete his course there. He resigned his scholarship and returned to India about 1907 or 1908. He is in California now and I read in the papers that he is under arrest. He is a Professor at Stamford University. He came to Lahore and for nearly a year wrote articles for the papers. He then left for England again and has not since returned to India. He went to several European countries and finally to America. I was not at school with him. I corresponded with him occasionally. I know his English and Urdu writing. Witness identified several manuscripts as being in Har Dayal's writing.

There was no cross-examination.

Hari Narain Torimal, a Professor of the Maharajah College, Jipur, identified some manuscripts as being in Chhote Lal's handwriting.

Mr. S. K. Rudra, Principal of St. Stephen's College, Delhi, said he had held that position since 1906. I first joined the College in 1886. Amir Chand whom I know well, was then in the Intermediate Class. When he finished his student's career his father wanted him to go to England and be a barrister, but he declined. He then prepared for the service examination in the Hyderabad Court but he did not join the service. He became a teacher in St. Stephen's School where his services were much appreciated. He severed his connection with the School about eight years ago, I believe. I knew him well all those years, but latterly I have not seen much of him. Witness identified a number of exhibits as being in Amir Chand's writing. Mr. E. H. Brandon, Head Clerk in the Chief Commissioner's Office said that a document produced was a copy of an official letter sent from the Chief Commissioner's Office to the Government of India. It was printed in July or August 1913, and thirty-three copies were distributed to various officials, No copy was issued to Abad Behari or any others than officials.

Sanda Sukha Singh, Deputy Superintendent, Punjab Police, said, that on February 20 Mr. Stead sent him to Gurdaspur to the house of Charan Das. I was to arrest him and Rash Behari Bose. A cipher code was found on Charan Das's person and the following were sized from the house. One "Liberty" pamhlet, a number of documents, "Flashes from the Beacon Fire" Supplement to the Yoga Awalsamed," "India," "Patriots of the Country" etc. There was also an English letter," dated November 15, from Rash Behari. Witness was still under examination when the Court rose for the day.

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF ASSOCIATION.

A YEAR'S PROGRESS.

MILLOWNERS EXHORTED TO "WAKE UP."

At the annual general meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association held on Tuesday at Graham's Buildings, Bombay, Mr. J. F. Bradbury, who presided referred to various questions affecting the Bombay mill industry, and on the subject of the education of factory children, said he would like to see a system for regulating half-time workers such as was in vogue in Lancashire.

Mr. J. B. Petit spoke of the shortage of labour, and said they were short to the extent of about 1,00,000 men in this City alone. He advocated the establishment in India of an organised scheme for securing labour.

Mr. J. A. Wadia referring to the Indian Excise duty said it had not penalised the Indian mill industry at all as was evidenced by their increasing prosperity.

Mr. D. E. Wacha, differing from Mr. Wadia, maintained that what they really complained of was not the hardships but the fiscal injustice that it involved. The millowners were so much absorbed in their profit and loss accounts that they had allowed their mental intellect to lie indolent, and he exhorted them to "wake-up" if they did not wish to be left behind in the race by Lancashire, Japan and China.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Millowners' Association was held yesterday at Graham's Building, Bombay, Mr. J. F. Bradbury presiding.

CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Bradbury, the Chairman, moving the adoption of the report, said:

The report of your Committee for the past year was circulated some days ago and has, I hope, been found interesting. It deals at some length with the various important questions that have been discussed, and the introductory note contains a very fair resume of the trade conditions which have obtained during the year. I regret that owing to my absence from Bombay for some months I am not as fully conversant with the details of the year's work as I could wish to be, and as a consequence I hope I may be allowed to comment merely on some of the more important items.

TRADE FIGURES.

The production of yarn in India for the year ending 31st March 1913 was 68.84 crore lbs. which was an increase of 10.14 per cent over the figures for the previous year.

Exports to China during the year under review were 405,359 bales of 400 lbs each whic his a decrease of 6.6 per cent on the previous years figures. I find that our trade in this article with Japan is again a minus quantity.

The production of cloth in Indian Mills during the past official year amounted to 122 crore yards or 28.54 crore lbs. an increase of 7.05 per cent on the previous year's figures. Exports to China show a decrease of 26.69 per cent, the figures for the 2 years being 1,039,900 yards, 1911/12 and 762,280 yards, 1912-13.

The total number of looms now working in India is 94,136 as against 88,951 for the previous year, being an increase of 5.8 per cent. The number of spindles have increased during the year from 6,463,929 to 6,596,862.

A GLEAM OF HOPE.

As stated in our introductory note, though the first half of the year under review was marked by undiminished prosperity in the trade, the earliest visible signs of which were discerned soon after the establishment of the satisfactory condition of the harvests of 1912, it is a matter of regret to have to record that the second half was one of decline, leading to acute depression and therefore, to diminished margin of profits, owing to the serious famine conditions in the United Provinces and to the deplorable collapse of credit consequent of the fraudulent management of some well known Indian Banks in Bombay and the Punjab. Credit, however, seems to be slowly reviving, but the overstocked condition of the piece-goods market offers no immediate signs of any material reduction. The only gleam of hope lies at present in the satisfactory decline of cotton prices which are now so wholly dependent on those ruling at New York.

It is pleasing to record that during the last month there has been a better demand for cloth and the outlook for the industry generally is much more satisfactory now than it was at the beginning of this year.

THE COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

Our Association last year granted a sum of Rs. 1,000 towards the teaching establishment of the new College of Commerce, and your Committee now recommend a further grant of Rs. 1,000 for this year. Personally, I consider the College well worthy of our support, and I feel sure in course of time it will produce a better class of accountants and senior assistants who will be readily available for employment in our offices.

The Smoke Nuisance Commission has now been at work over a year and the results so far have proved very satisfactory. I am pleased to note that inspectors under the Smoke Nuisance Act have been able to effect a great improvement without having recourse to the law. I understand from the Chief Inspector that he has received every assistance from the Agents of mills, managers, engineers and the staff generally, and there is now under consideration Mr. N. M. Wadia's scheme for the examination of stokers with a view to granting efficiency certificates; all mill-owners will, I am sure, recognise the fact that efficient stoking of boilers means fuel economy.

NEW FACTORY RULES.

There has been considerable correspondence during the year between your Association and Government in connection with the fixing of guards to ring frames, the Government having issued rules (published in the "Government Gazette") adopting a more expensive type than that previously sanctioned, but as we were not approached direct in this matter the Committee unfortunately missed an opportunity of raising an objection thereto prior to the final ratification of the new rule.

The Chief Inspector of Factories issued a Circular Notice in October last intimating that in view of the constant accidents that were occurring to operatives from contact with beaters of scutchers by way of the grid bars, to which access was had through dust chambers, it was necessary to draw special attention to the text of rule 21 (VI) of the Indian Factories Act, which provides for the fastening of all doors which give access to any dangerous parts of the machines.

You will notice from the report that the Textile Manufacturing Co., Ld., protested and appealed against this order, but the Collector, as president, passed an order against the Company, and disagreed with the opinion and advice of the two Assessors, one of whom was appointed by Government and the other by the Millowners Association.

It is to be regretted that these new rules were issued by the Collector without first ascertaining the views of this Associaion. As our interests are so vitally affected it seems to me perfectly rasonable to contend that no new rules should be issued by the Chief Inspector of Factories until we have been given an opportunity of expressing our opinion thereon. I am sure all mill-owners are quite as anxious to protect their work people from accidents as the Factory Inspectors are, and the Committee will, assuredly, render every assistance whenever it may be found necssary to draft new rules for the prevention of accidents in mills.

EDUCATION OF FACTORY CHILDREN.

Touching on the question of education of Factory children, I shall be very pleased if the system such as is now in force in the Lancashire Mills could be adopted in this country. In Lancashire one set of half-timers works in the mill in the forenoon and attends school in the afternoon, the other set attends school in the the forenoon and works at the mills in the afternoon. The schools at which these half-timers attend are the elementary Board Schools, and in case a half-timer does not put in full attendance at school he is not allowed to work in the mill until he has put in the attendance stipulated by Government.

Some time ago many of the Mill-owners in Bombay, endeavoured to start schools in the mill compound and worked the half-timers on a system whereby they attended school for some portion of the day and worked in the other portion, but this led to abuse, as many of the children were employed in the mill for a larger number of hours than was legitimate. I am, however, hoping that later on a scheme will be devised whereby the Municipal Schools here will take the half-timers from mills as is done in Lancashire.

FIRE TARIFFS.

You will notice from the report that your Committee have been in correspondence with the Bombay Fire Insurance Association regarding the amendment of fire tariffs. They complained of the frequent changes made in rates of insurance without any previous references to this Association, and they submitted that they should be consulted in all matters that had any important bearing on the mill industry. In view of electric current being shortly available from the Tata Hydro Electric Supply Company the Committee took up the question of Insurance and inspection fees for motors, and inter alia, contended that no inspection fees should be charged. If inspection by the Fire Insurance Staff was necessary, in addition to the usual Government inspection, the cost should be included in the premium. This system was in force in Lancashire, and might with advantage be followed here

As regards the Indian Companies Amendment Bill, which was carefully considered by the Committee during the year under review, you will observe that we suggested a postponement until a sufficient time had elapsed to enable the working of the Act of 1913, to be fairly judged. This was considered necessary, in view of the difference which existed in the management of the affairs of a Company in India as compared with England. The Act came into force on the first of this month, and we can but await developments.

SURVEY OF COTTON.

I regret to state that our correspondence with the Bombay Cotton Trade Association in connection with survey on Compta and other stapled cotton has not so far been productive of good results. It is, however, pleasing to note that our suggestion regarding blind appeals have been adopted. In my opinion when cotton is bought entirely for length and strength of staple a tender should contain only staple of a good average length, and when this is not the case the cotton should be rejected irrespective of class. A small allowance does not nearly meet the requirements of the case when the cotton tendered is absolutely useless for the purpose for which it was bought.

Before formally proposing the adoption of the report I would like to express my very best thanks to the Deputy Chairman and the out-going Committee for the wholehearted support they have given me during my term of office. I frankly admit that our very capable Deputy Chairman has had to bear the burdens of office during the major portion of the past year that should have fallen on my shoulders, and I should be found wanting if I did not fully acknowledge my indebtedness to him for the work he so ungrudgingly undertook during my absence in England. Our best thanks are due also to our Secretary, Assistant Secretary and the staff generally for their labours during the year.

I now beg to propose that the report of the Committee of the Association for the year 1913, be adopted and confirmed.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.

Mr. J. B. Petit, Deputy Chairman, seconding the proposition said:—

It is neither necessary nor desirable to refer in detail to each subject treated by the Committee during the year under review. But, I should like, with your permission, Mr. Chairman, to briefly allude to a few which I think in view of their special importance to the industry, ought to engage our particular attention.

It is satisfactory to record the marked prosperity that characterised the first part of the last year, as the result of the good and plentiful harvests yielded in the year 1912. The second half, however, showed a distinct decline in the trade prospects of the country owing to serious famine conditions in various parts of the country and particularly in the United Provinces, and also owing to the deplorable financial crises brought about by the failure of many of the Indian banking concerns, which in its turn necessarily reflected on the principal industry of the country, viz., the spinning and weaving industry.

I believe, however, that the worst has now passed, and that we have turned the corner.

PROSPEROUS TIMES TO COME.

The welcome decline in the prices of cotton, in response to the down-ward tendency of the American cotton market, seems very hopeful, and is an indication of more prosperous times to come, which the present encouraging state of the market more than amply confirms. Speaking generally of the prospects of our industry, I am of opinion that the time has now come when we should devise ways and means of depending mainly on our own home markets.

The severe competition of Japan with all their manifold advantages such as the Government bounties that they receive; the awakening of China, the imposition of the silver duty, and last though not least the continued pernicious effects which the unjustifiable Excise Duty produces on our cloth industry, are all factors which we cannot afford to ignore without serious detriment.

THE ONLY SALVATION.

In my opinion, gentlemen, the only salvation of these difficulties is to develop our own home markets and to monopolise them as far as possible.

You will observe from the report that the Committee has recommended to the Bombay Development Committee the allotment for the mill industry of area outside congested districts, but has added that no Act should be brought into force compelling mill-owners to erect new mills within such areas until proper road communications and other facilities for the conveyance of labour have been established. Other industries (such the leather trade) should be located outside Municipal limits.

The Committee has also urged that the Improvement Trust's efforts should be directed towards increasing the number of chawls as soon as possible.

A GRAVE MISTAKE.

I am firmly of opinion that it was a very grave mistake that the mill industry was ever allowed to grow right in the middle of the city, and in many cases even in the most thickly populated localities with all its attendant drawbacks such as over-crowding, ill-health, smoke-nuisance and so forth. A well-thought-out and comprehensive scheme should, I think, be soon worked out to enforce the location of all future mills and other big industries in Salsette. I would allocate the enormous area north of Coorla for the purpose, but prior to prohibiting the erection of mills in the City as at present, facilities of transport, Municipal and Sanitary requirements, water supply, chawls for the poor, and easy constant communication with the principal centres of trades, such as the Docks, the cotton green, and the business quarters of the town, must be first established. Without these facilities it would be impossible to do anything in the matter. Until this is done, however, permission for the erection of mills should be given only after very careful and mature consideration and such permission for erection should in no case be given below an imaginary line drawn from the junction of Haines and Fergusson Roads on the west to the Sewri Cemetery on the east, and even above that line, the Mahim woods and all areas facing the sea should be reserved for residential purposes only.

I think the Improvement Trust should erect more chawls for labourers than they have hitherto done. It is a pity that only two mill companies have come forward to avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Improvement Trust to the employers of labour to provide housing accommodation for their workmen in close proximity to their factories. I recognise that the offer of the Trust is a distinct advantage to the industry in the long run, although it cannot be denied that to many concerns, for the moment it would mean a very serious drain on their limited resources. For this reason, and owing to other considerations, I am of opinion that it would be undesirable in the highest degree to make it obligatory on the employers of labour to erect chawls for their employees.

SCARCITY OF LABOUR.

The next question that we have to consider is the growing scarcity of labour in this city. Really speaking, there ought to be no scarcity of labour in this country, in the sense in which it is understood in European countries. In a country which we know to be one of the poorest in the world, where according to competent authorities, about 60 per cent of the people have to be content with the bare necessities of life and the average income of whose inhabitants has been ascertained to be Rs. 30 per head per year, there ought to be no difficulty in securing labour for our work, and still, we are short to the extent of about a hundred thousand men in this city alone. All that is wanted is a well-thought-out and organised movement established in India for securing labour. Such a scheme if properly organized, will, I think be very advantageous to the industry and remove a very serious impediment which local industries in this city have to combat with.

LABOUR MOVEMENT IN INDIA.

Whilst on this subject Mr. President I would invite your attention and also that of the other members present, to what we have now learnt to recognise as the *labour movement* in this country. It is a movement, the significance and force of which it is not possible to ignore. Indian labourers are now beginning to combine among themselves for the attainment of their common good and the removal of their common grievances, and I should not wonder if before long they are in a position to dictate terms to capitalists as they are doing in Europe. Labour in this city has now commenced to reause the force of numbers and the power of combination.

Under such circumstances, our attitude as employers should be one of conciliation, co-operation and sympathy. Capital and labour are like two partners in a joint business, and each must, in his own interest, work harmoniously and peacefully with the other. Personally I regard this movement as a hopeful sign of the time for the country, as it undoubtedly indicates the development of the inner consciousness of the people towards a higher and nobler goal. Rather than shun and ignore the movement, and thus force it to fall into undesirable hands, we must regard it with favour, and try to guide and regulate its forces. We must proceed like a foud and affectionate parent, and win their confidence by providing for their immediate needs, by looking to their sanitation, by giving them educational facilities, by building sanitary chawls for them, by promoting co-operative Societies among them, by helping to improve their condition, in a variety of ways.

THE RIGHTS OF LABOUR.

I have noticed, reading through pages of our past reports, a strain of superiority about ourselves as capitalists and a tendency to crush the right of the labourer to have his proper place in the partnership. I think the sooner we disillusionise ourselves in this matter, the better for us.

We must admit their right to combine and also the right to strike work in order to enforce their legitimate demands; and the sooner we do it the better it will be for us and the interests we represent. These are the views that now pulsate through Europe, and will sooner or later have to be recognised in this country also.

My only intention in speaking on this subject to-day at this length is to impress upon the members the great necessity of our regularising and guiding movement ourselves, rather than letting it fall into the hands of unscruplous persons who to advance their own objects or for considerations of personal ambition or aggrandisement, are sure to misuse the power thus placed at their disposal.

I am preparing a scheme now with this end in view, which I shall submit to the Association for its consideration at an early date, and trust it will then be received by the Association in a spirit of fairness and justice.

CLOSER CO-OPERATION NECESSARY.

Before I close, Mr. President, I cannot help remarking that there is need of a closer co-operation and better understanding among Mill agents, than there exists at present. There are many important matters affecting our vital interests and even our very existence, which can be very much better settled than now if there were more unity and co-operation between ourselves.

Referring to the Education of Factory Children, and to the Committee appointed by the Government to consider the whole question generally, he said:—There is one point of reference, however, which requires special attention; and that is that the Committee has been asked to report upon whom, primarily the responsibility for the cost of giving effect to the Committee's recommendations should be imposed. I do hope that recommendation will not be that the factory employing the children should be responsible for its education. If such an enactment is made it will add to the difficulties of mill management, cause complications, give rise to a considerable difference of opinion between Government Officials and Mill-agents, and worst of all—will be productive of a system of Education which will be unsatisfactory in the highest degree.

Not that I am opposed for one moment to the Education of Factory Children but that I feel that the matter is so important that it should be handled by a firm and independent agency other than the mill owners themselves. If however it is urged that the responsibility for the cost of giving effect to the Committee's recommendations should be imposed on the employer, then I submit that the area to be covered by such recommedation should be the entire industry and commerce of the city, and not the mill owners alone.

Anyhow, it is a matter of deep satisfaction that this important subject is being so seriously considered by the Government; and we all hope that the recommendations of the Committee will be such as will benefit the boy labourers and ultimately be to the advantage of the industries themselves not the least of which will be the spinning and weaving industry of the city.

MR. J. A. WADIA ON EXCISE DUTY.

Mr. J. A. Wadia thanked the Secretary for the figures given by him in the report as asked by him last year. These figures showed what Bombay's competitors, Lancashire and Japan, were doing and also pointed out the progress of the local mill industry as regarded spindles and looms. The figures relating to the number of spindles and looms showed Bombay's progress, and he would like to know the progress of their competitors in that respect. After quoting some further figures from the report to show the progress made by the Bombay mill industry, Mr. Wadia referred to the Indian Excise Duty which he said had not penalised the industry at all. They had not done badly in spite of the Duty. He wished to make it clear that he was not in favour of that Duty. What he wished, however, to point out was that in spite of some of them having cried their eyes out over it, the duty had not barred the progress of the industry. The danger, however, was from Japan, which was not only producing cloth required for her own purposes, but was supplanting Lancashire in India a thing which India had never been able to do. This showed what a country with a fiscal system devised for its own benefit could do towards the furtherance of its progress. He approved of the new Companies' Act, and agreed with the view expressed by the Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy in the Imperial Legislative Council that it was not necessary for Companies to have outside directors not holding shares.

MR. D. E. WACHA.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said there were more ways than one of examaning figures and they could not safely make comparisons without taking all the circumstances into consideration. It was impossible to compare the imports of one country with another. Japan was a small country compared to India. The latter was the best customer of Lancashire; 43 per cent. of the exports of which came to this country. Indian industries had been moving in spite of Lancashire, and the only reproach to which they lay themselves open to was that they were a little bit conservative and squeamish. And in making any comparisons between India and Lancashire they must remember that the latter's mill industry was 150 years old while that of India was only about 40 years old, and it would take about half a century more to attain to the level of Lancashire, who had the advantage not only of its lead, but also of the better standard of education among its people and of the genuis of the Anglo-Saxon race. If India had the stuff, the facilities for technical education, and other advantages which Lancashire had and if it followed in the footsteps of that country, then they would be able to overtake it. In this country they were too much absorbed in the profit and loss accounts and he was afraid many of them allowed their mental intellect to lie indolent. They never attempted to find out how their exports could be increased and how they could improve the local mill-industry.

FISCAL INJUSTICE.

Referring to the Excise Duty, Mr. Wacha said what they complained of was not so much its hardship as the fiscal injustice involved in it. This Association had a few years ago done their best to prove this injustice to India. Whenever the fiscal interests of the two countries clashed, India always went to the wall. Progress was the law of life and India's industries must progress not to die. They looked to the sense of fairness of England to see that no injustice was done to India, but in the last resort merchants in India must rely on their own exertions. Nations were made by themselves and they must depend on their own efforts. As to the Bank failures they showed nothing else but this that the men at the helm of the affairs were not the men who ought to have been there. In England a man was appointed to the post of manager, only after he had had long and varied experience of banking business in all its aspects, while here in India quite the contrary had been the case as regarded most of the managers. He however hoped great things of the new College of Commerce, which if based on sure foundations was likely to do much good. Referring to the question of the education of mill-hands, Mr. Wacha said it would be to the advantage of the mill-owners themselves to provide facilities for the education of their workmen. They must educate them with or without Government help, and hold aloft the torch of education. In conclusion he exhorted mill-owners to rise to the occasion. Times were critical. China was going forward and might eventually drive away Japan. China was like the tortoise which though slow would eventually overtake the hare, and take the wind out of Japan's sails. The great danger to India pointed from that quarter, namely China, and he asked the mill-owners to wake up.

The Chairman's motion for the adoption of the report was then carried.

Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokuldas was elected Chairman, and Mr. J. B. Petit was re-elected Deputy Chairman.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

PRINTING OF "LIBERTY" LEAFLET.

CALCUTTA PRESS MANAGER CHARGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 14.

Surendra Nath Bose, proprietor of the Lokenath Press, Amherst Street, has been charged by the Calcutta C. I. D. in the Police Magistrate's Court of Jorabagan with having printed the "Liberty" pamphlet without printing the name of the press.

CANNANORE MILITARY SCANDAL

MAHOMED ARIFF'S MEMORIAL TO VICEROY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, April 14.

The Governor-General in Council has disposed of the memorial submitted by Mr. B. Lawrence, barrister, on behalf of the second accused Mohamed Ariff, late Havildar of the 88th Carnatic Infantry, who was (with Spitta, late Captain of that Regiment) tried by a court-martial at Cannanore last year on charges of extensive military defalcations and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment. His Excellency sees no reason to interfere with the award of the court-martial.

With reference to Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee's speech on the "Life of Mazzini," from which Dina Nath, the approver in the Delhi conspiracy trial, stated in his evidence that he copied out a passage, the "Bengalee" says that the speech was delivered on the 2nd April, 1876, and has passed through several editions.

News from England reports the death of Bob Vinall, the jockey, who came out to India for Lord William Beresford, and had a remarkably successful career. He succumbed to pleurisy at Streatham, London on the 23rd March, aged 63.

At the last meeting of the U. P. Council the Hon. Lala Sukhbir Singh, asked: Looking to the good work done by the Sanitary Board, will the Government be pleased to appoint a Board for Education and another for Agriculture in these provinces? The Hon. Mr. Burn replied: The Local Government is not at present prepared to express an opinion on the proposal, but will consider it.

BOMBAY BANKING CO. CASE.

MANAGER GETS EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case in which Shridhar Krishna Kothavle, late manager of the Bombay Banking Company now in liquidation stood charged at the instance of Inspector Raghunathrao, of the C. I. D., with breach of trust in respect of 4 hundees for Rs. 2,500 each signed by Khan Bahadur Baxi Mir Sadrudinkhan of Surat, and in respect of a receipt for Rs. 9,521 signed by the same person.

The prosecution was conducted by Inspector Morris, of the C. I. D.

The facts of the case have already been reported. The allegation was that in September last, the complainant, being in want of money, endeavoured to raise a loan with the assistance of one Jariwalla, a friend of his. They approached the accused on the matter and it was decided that the complainant should sign four hundees for Rs. 2,500 each and the Bank should endorse them and that when the sum of Rs. 10,000 was raised, the complainant was to receive Rs. 5,000 and the Bank should retain Rs. 5,000. The complainant consented and signed the hundees which were entrusted to Jariwalla for negotiation. The complainant was then asked to sign a receipt which, he was given to understand, was merely an acknowledgment that the hundis had been given to Jariwalla for being negotiated but which in reality was a receipt for an advance of Rs. 9,521 on the hundis. Jariwalla failed to negotiate the hundis and handed them to the accused to do so. A few days later the Bank failed. Last February the hundis fell due and the Official Liquidator called upon the complainant to pay the amount. The latter who was all along under the impression that the hundis had become inoperative finally realised that he had been cheated.

The accused pleaded guilty and threw himself on the mercy of the Court.

His Worship in disposing of the case, reviewed the circumstances under which the hundis had been signed by the complainant and the receipt passed by him. He believed the evidence on behalf of the prosecution and observed that the offence to which the accused had pleaded guilty was of a very serious nature. He took into consideration all the circumstances of the case and sentenced the accused to a term of 18 months' rigorous imprisonment which would run after the expiry of the sentence he was now undergoing.

BENGAL MOSLEM LEAGUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 14.

A meeting of the Bengal Moslem League took place under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Maulvi Fazulal Haq.

The first resolution expressed regret at the annulment of the partition of Bengal and the manner in which it was carried out regardless of the feelings and interests of the Mussulmans. Resolutions protesting against the demolition of mosques, acquisition of mosque and cemetery grounds, urging adequate representation of Moslems in the public services, separation of executive and judicial functions, protesting against the enforcement of preventive sections of the law to stop slaughter of cows by Moslems, appointing a committee to consider the question of slaughter of cows by Moslems and representing the same by memorials to the Government in the name of the Moslem League and appointing a committee of Hindus and Moslems in Calcutta, asking for the repeal of the Press Act and asking for special electorates in all self-governing bodies,—were passed.

A resolution asking for the earmarking of the public works cess for water supply in villages was postponed.

The Hon. Mr. Maulvi Fazlul Haq was elected president of the Provincial League.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF DOWRY SYSTEM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, April 14.

Charu Bala, a fourteen years old daughter of Nitya Charan Sen, a pleader of the Dinajpur bar, has committed suicide by taking opium as her father was unable to procure money for the dowry settled with the bridegroom's party.

Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal has recently published in Urdu two valuable books entitled *Tandrusti* and *Bachchn ki Parwarish* which are the outcome of a wide range of inestimable extracts from many a resourceful book in English, coupled with Her Highness' vast and valuable personal experience. The Urdu-reading public has welcomed these works with respect and admiration, and it is notified that every one is at perfect liberty to translate and publish these books into whatever vernacular he pleases.

COMMONS AND CHESS.

THE RECENT HISTORY OF THE GAME.

SOME RECOLLECTIONS.

How and when chess entered the House of Commons is not accurately known, says a writer in the "Westminster Gazette." In the Early Victorian era it was played in a very furtive way. About twenty-five years ago Mr. W. J. Evelyn, a member for Deptford, obtained permission from the Speaker to bring a chessboard into the smoking-room to enable him to pass the time solving problems while waiting for divisions. Mr. Evelyn left the chessboard behind him. Mr. Henniker Heaton discovered it, and promptly challenged Mr. Bradlaugh. Members took so much interest in these matches that a "pool" of half-crowns was started, and with the fund a dozen sets of chess were purchased. In 1893, the chess circle at the House was large, and it was their boast that all their men had been returned at the General Election. The chess players who played upon scientific principles were Sir George Newnes (who, according to Mr. Henniker Heaton, was the best player in the House), Colonel Nolan, Lord Carmarthen, Mr. Cosmo Bonsor, Mr. Bromley Davenport, the Hon. Frank Parker, Mr. Bryn Roberts, the Hon. W. Fellowes, and Mr. Caleb Wright. As a time player, Mr. Henniker Heaton was the doyen of the Parliamentary chess players. When Mr. Charles Bradlaugh was in Parliament he and the member for Canterbury pitted themselves against one another. Bradlaugh was a line strategist, and the two were about equal. It was the cynical humour, however, of the member for Northampton to take Mr. Henniker Heaton's bishop, he being a Churchman of the most orthodox type.

In 1897 Mr. Henniker Heaton conceived the idea of a match by cable between a team representing the members of the British House of Commons and a similar team from the ranks of the members of the United States House of Representatives. The carrying out of Mr. Heaton's suggestion did not prove a difficult task, as an English representative Parliamentary team was got together easily; the Americans were quite as enthusiastic, and the preliminaries therefore took little trouble to arrange. The contest commenced on Monday, May 31, 7.30 p.m. (English time), the British team being located in the Committee Room No. 12 of the House of Commons, whilst the American team was located in a room in the Capitol at Washington, the two rooms being connected by wire by the Anglo-American Telegraph Company.

Each board at this side was provided with four tellers (all members of the House), whilst the interests of the American players were watched by some members of the British Chess Club, the British team being similarly looked after at Washington by the Earl of Westmeath and other gentlemen.

The first game finished was on board No. 1, where Mr. Plunkett (Great Britain) was opposed by Mr. Pearson (U.S.A.). The opening was a Bishop's Gambit, defended indifferently by the American. On the sixteenth move Mr. Pearson was compelled to resign. Mr. Plunkett did not occupy much more than five minutes for the whole of his moves, and he has certainly established a record in cable play that will be hard to reduce.

Another remarkable game, which finished the next day, was played on board No. 4. Here Mr. Atherly Jones (Great Britain) had been defending a Ruy Lopez in a rare "cut-and-slash" style, against Mr. Plowman (U.S.A.). The game was a series of blunders, but through them all the Englishman bore himself bravely enough, though his game seemed to get hopelessly entangled. "Desperate diseases require desperate remedies," and Mr. Jones played a desperate move as a last chance of stemming "the flowing tide." The move was played offering the sacrifice of a Rook. The Rook was taken and a forced mate stared Mr. Plowman in the face.

The final result of the match was a draw, 2½ each, the full score being as follows:

House of Commons.

Board No. 1, Mr. Plunkett	1
,, No. 2, Mr. Parnell	0
,, No. 3, Mr. Strauss	0
,, No. 4, Mr. Atherley Jones	1
,, No. 5, Mr. Wilson	½
	2½

House of Representatives.

Mr. Pearson	0
Mr. Shaforth	1
Mr. Bodine	1
Mr. Plowman	0.
Mr. Handy	½
	2½

The same year the chess circle of the House of Commons challenged the Press Gallery, and after a close fight won the match by 4½ to 2½. Two more matches were played in the succeeding years against the Press Gallery. In 1898 the House of Commons scored 12½ to the Gallery's 9½. In 1907 the latter won by 4½ to 3½.

In 1902 Mr. A. Bonar Law presented at ophy to the chess circle of the House. a trophy to the chess circle of the House. vase, the summit of which is an exact reproduction of the Clock Tower. On one side of the bowl is a view in relief of the House of Parliament as seen from the river, and on the other was the following inscription: "House of Commons Chess Championship. Presented by A. Bonar Law, M. P. 1902. Won by——,1902, Reginald McKenna, M.P."

In 1904 Mr. A. Bonar Law was himself the winner, and, the Championship contest being discontinued, he presented the vase as a challenge trophy, to be competed for by the Universities in their encounters with the House of Commons.

The combined University teams met the Parliamentary team in two matches. In 1908 the House of Commons defeated the undergraduates by 5½ to 4½. In 1909 the Universities won by 5 to 3, thus holding the trophy in trust.

This year will see a revival of chess life in the House. A meeting of chess-playing members held in the House on February 18, 1914, passed the following resolution: A House of Commons Chess Club to be formed with the Right Hon. A. Bonar Law, M.P., as President and the Right Hon. R. McKenna, M.P., as Vice President, and the following committee to be elected: W. Watson Rutherford, M.P., chairman, W. Clough, M.P., J. A. Dawes, M.P., Leif Jones, M.P., Sir J. Randles, M.P., J. Robinson, M.P., A. Strauss, M.P., Colonel Pryce-Jones M.P., hon. secretary.

It was further decided to play a match against the combined University teams of Oxford and Cambridge, which takes place to-day at 3.30. Mr. J. Walter Russell, hon. secretary of the City of London Chess Club, will act as match captain to the Parliamentary team, which includes, besides the members of the committee, Dr. Addison and G. J. Wardle. Mr. Amos Burn has promised to act as referee in case of dispute.

We may look forward to an interesting contest, as the University men are stronger this year than usual, and the House has several good amateurs, although the Right Hon. R. McKenna and the Right Hon. A. Bonar Law are prevented from taking part, owing to more pressing engagements.

BORROWING IN ARCHITECTURE

MR. MARCH PHILLIPPS ON DEAD STYLES.

Mr. March Phillipps delivered an address on "Borrowing in Architecture" at the Royal Institute of British Architects on March 21. There had, he pointed out, been two great borrowing periods in the history of architecture: first, when Rome borrowed from Greece; secondly, when Europe borrowed the resulting mixture from Rome. What, in both cases, had been the effect on the style which had borrowed? Taking the Roman case first, it was indisputable that Rome at the very time she was borrowing possessed the rudiments of a style of her own. The most characteristic and noblest structural works of the Romans were perhaps their aqueducts, bridges, drains, and roads. In these they were themselves, and the qualities apparent in these—a stern simplicity, a sense or practical purpose ennobled by correspondingly direct treatment—might often be dimly apprehended behind the Greek additions to their more ornate buildings. This was what was promising in Roman architecture, but this was never allowed to develop. Typical Roman structures consisted of a core of Roman masonry and a veneer of Greek marble. The core of masonry was always arched, for the arch was the natural Roman idiom; the veneer of marble was always trabeated, or arranged on the column and lintel principle, for this was the natural Greek idiom. But these two structural principles were incompatible. They did their work in a different way.

Such principles of support could not be reconciled and could not work together. The effect of covering Roman buildings with an outer jacket of architraves and columns was, of course, to falsify and stultify the work of the inner arched construction. How could this construction possibly express itself and develop its own gifts when it was not allowed to show itself, and when the whole structure was designed to pretend that it was not there? Under such circumstances the real Roman architecture, that architecture with its excellence of sincerity and strength of which we got fleeting glimpses through a glittering veil of borrowed features, was doomed to remain rudimentary and never to develop into a genuine arched style. In place of such development what happened was that the borrowed features, after strangling the native style, proceeded to form themselves into a style of their own, a purely artificial and dead style, cut off from contemporary life and entirely in the hands of a body of officials. The lecturer recalled temples and other buildings, in North Africa and elsewhere, all cut to exactly the same pattern, of which the terrible and inhuman monotony seemed to assert not only the indifference with which those buildings looked on the life around them, but the equally cold indifference with which living men and women looked upon the buildings.

From this first great borrowing age the speaker turned to the second, the age of the Renaissance. He touched first on the character of Tudor architecture, the style in existence at the time the borrowing began, and described its efficiency and vitality and the bold means it was adopting, in its widened arches and spreading vaulting, to meet the requirements of that age in convenient breadth and spaciousness. The likeness at this moment to the Roman precedent was intimate. In both cases an arched indigenous style had to meet the dangerous attack of that feature, in which, more than in any, the cleancut intellectualism of the Greek genius had embodied itself. In both cases the Greek feature—the architrave—was victorious; and in both cases the other consequences upon the existing style were identical. In England, as in the Roman world, the imported classic forms, of a different nature to the native ones, corrupted the latter, and finally destroyed them. What happened then? Precisely as in the case of Rome, the imported forms came together to compose a dead style of their own, a style entirely under official control and entirely cut off from the life around it. Sometimes, the lecturer declared, walking through London streets, or looking at the pilasters and pediments of some great modern Corinthian structure, he had felt over again the same emotion, his mind had been invaded again by just that consciousness of the unutterable deadness of the thing looked at, as he had felt when he watched the ruins of the Roman temples on the edge of the Sahara.

Evee been irritable all day—didn't know yourself because of a throbbing headache? That needn't be—Stearn's Headache Cure will put you right.

ABOLITION OF BLASPHEMY LAWS.

MR. ASQUITH'S SYMPATHY.

UNABLE TO PROMISE GOVERNMENT FACILITIES.

The Prime Minister on March 23 received, at 10, Downing Street, a deputation which sought Government facilities for a bill repealing the Blasphemy Laws.

The deputation, which was introduced by Mr. Holt, included Sir William Byles, Mr. G. H. Radford, Mr. Silas Hocking, Mr. H. G. Chancellor, Mr. J. F. Brunner, and Mr. A. Rendall from the Liberal side of the House; Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson, Mr. William Archer, Dr. McTaggart, of Cambridge, Mr. Herbert Burrows, Mrs. Bradlaugh Bonner, and others. Mr. Asquith was accompanied by the Home Secretary and the Attorney General.

Mr. Holt said they asked for the repeal of the laws, which in any form put a penalty upon the holding or profession of opinion.

Mrs. Bradlaugh Bonner spoke of the increase in the number of prosecutions in the last few years, and said that the law was in an extremely confused state and was not applied consistently. The recent prosecutions had not been against people of high reputation or position, but they had been taken against uncultured men, who had raised prejudice against themselves by their manners and methods.

Mr. Lowes Dickinson was speaking of the increasing number of prosecutions when Mr. Asquith pointed out that they had been initiated by the local authorities and not by the Government.

A member of the deputation: The Government could stop them.

Mr. Dickinson said that in effect there was one law for educated persons and one for ill-educated persons, because educated persons could choose their words with skill and regard to the feelings of others.

Mr. Asquith: I don't know whether Shelley showed much regard for other people's feelings.

Mr. Dickinson said that offences of the kind were never punished except in the case of religion. English people were probably more excited about politics than about religion, but if these laws were extended to politics the whole of the House of Commons would probably be imprisoned. (Laughter.)

Mr. Silas Hocking reminded the Prime Minister that he voted for the bill introduced by Mr. Bradlaugh for the abolition of these laws.

Mr. Asquith: Ah! that was in my hot youth. (Laughter.)

Sir William Byles said that the laws were mediaeval in character and challenged every new-born thought, and were an insult to every unorthodox person. "You are very firm in your saddle at present," he said to the Prime Minister. "But you have had a warning, and the end might come very quickly some day."

Mr. Asquith: I do not know what you mean at all. (Laughter.)

Sir William Byles urged the Prime Minister while he was still in power not to defer till it was too late the addition of a fresh sprig to his laurel wreath by completing the emancipation of thought.

MR. ASQUITH'S REPLY.

Mr. Asquith in his reply said he was glad that the deputation realised that whatever increase there had been in recent years in these prosecutions was not due to any action of the Executive Government. The matter rested entirely with the local police authorities, and he was not aware of any case in which the Metropolitan police, under the Home Secretary, had initiated proceedings.

Here the case of Boulter in 1908 was quoted by a member of the deputation.

At any rate, Mr. Asquith resumed, such prosecutions in London were extremely rare. No one could defend the existing state of the law on this subject. It was partial, and such protection as it gave and such offences as it created were only in defence of Christianity as part of the law of England, or in a yet more limited sense of Christianity as embodied in the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England. In this matter our fellow-subjects in India, who lived under a comprehensive criminal code, were in advance of us, because an offence there was an offence treated impartially against any form of religion. The distinction was an obvious and unjustifiable flaw in our existing law.

As regards the statute law, most of the statutes referred to in Mr. Holt's bill were absolutely obsolete, and he did not think that any police prosecutions had taken place under them. He agreed that they might all be swept off the Statute-book with very great advantage, or, at least, with no loss. The interpretation of the common law by judges had varied from time to time. In the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth the publication of works like "The Age of Reason" and "Queen Mab" was held to fall within the scope of the law, and was punished accordingly. But in late years a more restricted view had been taken by the judges in the courts.

LORD COLERIDGE'S DICTUM.

It was one of the many illustrations in this country of judge-made law, and, it amounted to this, according to the dictum of Lord Coleridge—in which he was repeating a decision of his father, Mr. Justice Coleridge, many years ago,—that so long as the decencies of controversy were observed, the 'fundamentals of religion might be attacked. That was a sentiment which would have given great trouble and disquiet to Lord Hale and other eminent judges in the past, but it showed a tendency on the part of the judge to restrict the scope in which the old-fashioned doctrine could be coercively applied. Speaking for himself only, he was in sympathy with the deputation in asking that we should go a step further, and that the blasphemy laws, even in this attenuated form, should altogether disappear. He saw no good object—no object which was in any way essential to the cause of religion—which was promoted by the maintenance and enforcement of these laws. They were partial, uncertain, and they had been differently interpreted from generation to generation, and he was afraid that there was a certain amount of truth in the statement that they were rarely enforced except against comparatively ill-educated and humble persons, which, of course, added a sense of injustice to a grievance which was already considerable.

It was, of course, necessary to see that they did not lose any security which the law at present provided against breaches of the peace—(Hear, hear).—and against violent or offensive language. That danger was not confined to religion. There were spheres of life with which some of them were more or less compulsorily cognisant—(laughter),—in which offences of that kind were more frequent and which were rarely visited by any prosecution or penalty. He saw no reason for making any special category with regard to religion, as distinguished from other forms of culture, so long as the law was adequately defined and maintained against the use of any form of language which could be reasonably considered as calculated to cause a breach of the peace.

A HEAVY CARGO OF LEGISLATION.

Mr. Asquith said he saw no reason to repent of the vote which he gave in favour of Mr. Bradlaugh's bill many years ago, and if opportunity offered he would give a similar vote again. He did not know what more the deputation wanted.

A Member: We want the Government to give facilities to the bill.

Mr. Asquith said there were many changes in the law which were desirable, but which no Government with the most comprehensive programme and the most stable majority, not allowing for any of these accidents to which Sir William Byles rather obscurely referred—(laughter).—could possibly include in its legislative projects. "We have a pretty heavy cargo to carry at present," Mr. Asquith concluded 'and I am not at all sure there is any room in the whole of our ship for any additional legislative parcel, however small. I cannot honestly promise you anything in the nature of Government time, which is what you really mean by facilities, but goodwill I do promise you in full measure. If you can manage in the many opportunities still open to private members to prosecute legislation which is beneficent in itself and generally desired to find a nook or cranny for this little bill of yours, we shall be very happy to support you to the best of our power."

Mr. Holt, in thanking the Prime Minister, said that the chances of obtaining legislation on the subject through a private member's bill were very remote.

IMPERIAL JURISDICTION.

SIR F. POLLOCK'S VIEWS.

The Lord Chancellor (Viscount Haldane) presided on March 20 at a dinner of the Liberal Colonial Club at the Princes' Galleries (Princes' Restaurant), at which Sir Frederick Pollock addressed the club on "Imperial Jurisdiction." Among the guests were Lord Dunedin, Mr. Arthur M. Myers (ex-Minister of Defence in New Zealand), Sir Almeric and Lady Fitzroy, Viscountess Mountgarret, Sir Stafford and Lady Howard, Miss Violet Markham, Dr. Norris (Commonwealth Medical Officer), and Mr. J. S. Cormack, says the "Morning Post."

Sir Frederick Pollock said that the British Empire was an aggregation of States under one supreme power, and Imperial jurisdiction was the authority to decide in the last resort causes originating in any one of the several legally autonomous jurisdictions within the Empire. Such legal autonomy might exist without political autonomy, as in the case of England and Scotland. In the British Empire this jurisdiction was divided between the House of Lords for domestic appeals and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for appeals from overseas. The history of appellate jurisdiction showed that it was all derived from the mediaeval authority of the King in Council. The King in Council had an undefined jurisdiction throughout the Middle Ages. Petitions for justice from the King's Possessions beyond the seas remained with the Council, but this jurisdiction was regulated in modern times by the statutory establishment of the Judicial Committee, which reported to the King in Council, and the actual judgment was the Order in Council made on that report. There were differences in form and practice between the House of Lords and the Judicial Committee. The House of Lords heard appeals sitting as the House, and not as a Committee, and the Law Lords' opinions were speeches to the House separately delivered. On the other hand, the report of the Judicial Committee was one report in the name of the whole. It was sometimes said that the method of the Judicial Committee gave more authority to the decision, but this was not at all obvious, whilst the inconvenience of making a seemingly unanimous judgment by compromise was obvious. The practice of the Supreme Court of the United States of America, namely, one leading judgment of the Court or the majority, with supplemental or dissenting individual judgments, seemed better. It was also a question whether the Court of final appeal should be absolutely bound by its own decision. The House of Lords held itself so bound, but the Judicial Committee did not, and he thought the rule of the House of Lords seemed too hard and fast. With regard to the functions of a Court of last resort in promoting uniformity of laws throughout the Empire, he considered a single strong Court to be very desirable. Could the Imperial Court go on circuit? he asked. It could not as a regular practice, but an occasional sitting outside the British Islands, as suggested by Lord Haldane, might be useful and important.

The Lord Chancellor said that Sir Frederick Pollock had given them that kind of survey of British law which illuminated and made the path of law seem easy. The great strength of the Empire lay in its unwritten Constitution. Sir Almeric Fitzroy would tell them of the extraordinary matters arranged by Orders in Council. These Imperial Orders were only exemplifications of the Imperial jurisdiction of the Crown. That jurisdiction was here locally, but it was also present in Canada, in New Zealand, in India, and in Australia, were the Crown acted exactly on analogous advice which it obtained here.

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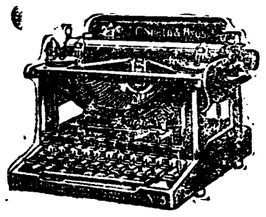

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SHAKESPEARE REDIVIVUS.

FUTURE OF SHAKESPEAREAN INTERPRETATIONS.

Economists, for some reason or other, never mention it, but there can be no doubt that one of the greatest industrial discoveries of the 19th century was the discovery that Shakespeare could be lectured on, writes "The Times." It is just over a hundred years since Coleridge gave the first of his celebrated discourses, and he was regarded at the time as doing something new. It was a great discovery, and many a poor devil has got his bread by it when he could get his bread no other way. It has even been said that Shakespeare is more widely read on account of it, and better understood. Certainly he is more widely read; but there is no evidence that he is better understood. We only understand him in a different way, and say more about it. We understand him in the way of our time. May one venture to suggest, as a subject worthy of consideration, that there were other ways and other times?

THE ROMANTIC CRITICS.

It used to be said, it may be said still, that Shakespeare was not appreciated in his own day. It has even been said that he was misunderstood for 200 years after it. This was the belief of the Romantic critics of last century, and they sent it about. Reading Shakespeare, as poets should be read, with the rapture of discovery, they believed that they had discovered Shakespeare; and since they had much to say about him that was both fine and new, they were readily believed. It is for all the world like La Fontaine discovering the Bible in the reign of Louis Quatorze.

The Romantic is always a better lover than historian. Coleridge and his friends were in love with Shakespeare; and when a man is in love all other praise of the object of his affection seems cold and unmeaning beside his own. The majestic commendations of Johnson, the eloquence of Morgann, the studied adulations of Pope, the generous panegyrics of Dryden and old Ben, all passed for nothing in this new Court of Love. It was nothing, also, that for two centuries Shakespeare had been, almost without intermission, the most popular dramatist on the stage; they were deaf to the applause of six generations. Or that for more than a century the best scholars and critics of the country had spent years of their lives on the editing and illustration of his works. All would not do. There was to be only one way of praising and serving Shakespeare.

Well, let us confess that it would be difficult to find a better way than the way of the Romantics. In the whole history of criticism there is nothing so thrilling. Suddenly, at a word (or so it seems), all the characters of Shakespeare's plays, great and little, honourable and disreputable, begin to shiver and glow with life, and stepping out of their pages, lead off, in one universal whirling movement, that magnificent *bal masque* in which we readers of Shakespeare have been taking partners ever since. There is a noticeable rush for the hand of Rosalind, and Ferdinand is already offering to see Miranda home. It is magnificent; but it is not the whole of Shakespeare. We must go back to the beginning, to the days when Shakespeare was a man.

SHAKSPEARE'S EARLY LIFE.

Our knowledge of those days, and of his early reputation, is like our knowledge of his life; it is accidental. We infer, and put this to that. The Romantics could never allow for this element of accident or indeed for human nature. They seem to have expected to find everybody talking and writing about Shakespeare, and bowing down to him, and carefully using the right epithets about him, as they did themselves; whereas what they found was a genial group of dramatists, disputing, and drinking, and making merry together, and calling Shakespeare "Will"; differing or agreeing with him, and doing both with violence, about the principles of his art, and reminding him that, fine fellow as he was and charming companion, he wrote too fast and had never read Aristotle in the Greek; parodying him, even, bringing Hamlet on the stage as a footman and asking him if he was mad, or making fun of the famous soliloquy—and generally treating him quite as a friend and one of themselves. From this scene, so completely satisfying to the ordinary mind, the Romantic averts his eyes. But Shakespeare is not to be understood without it.

Despairing of the Mermaid Tavern, they turned to what we should call the "thinkers" of the time, and they turned over their folios. No mad revelry here, no obscene familiarity, but—dead silence. And they closed the books, and told us, with genuine regret, that there was no doubt of it: "Shakespeare was not appreciated, and no one had any idea what man he was." But we do not test the reputation of Tennyson in the 19th century by looking in the works of Huxley and T. H. Green, nor of Shelley by looking in the treatises of John Stuart Mill. There is nothing so deceitful in history as this fallacy of Silence, nor so prolific. For are we seriously to suppose that the great men of the day, though they wrote on other subjects, never *talked* about Shakespeare? There is a fine world of talk behind all this bookish reticence, in which Shakespeare's name must have been often on the tongue. We could give up even the table-talk of Coleridge to have some of it. It was the misfortune of the critics of the 19th century that they could not understand these silences. They looked always for set criticism like their own, though in fact there *was* no such criticism, nor any demand for it. The men who might have written it had other things to do; they were writing plays of their own. As for that great body of the public which happily does not write, it did the next best thing; it clapped.

Soul of the age!
The applause! delight! the wonder of our stage!

says Ben Jonson. There is a great deal of criticism in that word "applause." They clapped; millions of hands had clapped him. This was the body of Shakesperian criticism in that age, and it is gone with the hands that made it. The Romantic critics did not hear this clapping either, or, if they did, could never place it. They added their deafness to the crimes of the age. And yet we confess that whenever we think of that age and Shakespeare—of the noisy group of dramatists of whom he was one, of the cheerful crowds who cracked nuts and roared for Falstaff, of the young men reciting him in their garrets and the great men quoting him over the wine—we find ourselves thinking last of those million hands, and of that great elegy in which his friend and fellow-playwright, Ben Jonson, forgetting all their differences, declared to the whole world that Shakespeare was the greatest genius not only of his own time and country, but of all countries and of all time.

DRYDEN AND ROMANTIC CRITICISM.

It is an amusing thing, the history of Shakespearian praise. Everybody is so deeply dissatisfied with everybody else's way of doing it. Now and then there comes a man like Dr Johnson, who says to the applauders "Enough of that," or a man like Mr. Shaw, who says, "Look at me instead"; but for the most part none of his admirers seems ever to be satisfied that any one else has praised Shakespeare enough. There is Dryden, in the next age, finding fault with Ben Jonson's eulogy as "sparing and invidious," though it is going a long way to call a man the greatest writer who ever lived; and our own Romantics, a hundred years or so later, retorting almost in the same words on Dryden himself. Why Dryden found fault with Ben one can guess; but one can *tell* why the Romantics found fault with Dryden. It is bad history again. They did not trouble to inquire what he and his friends were doing. They are an interesting group and they have one character in common, that they all admired Shakespeare and that they all wrote plays. They studied drama, therefore, not as we often study it and as the Romantics studied it, as a thing in itself, but as a means to the great end of writing plays of their own. We are the students of Shakespeare. They were something rather finer; they were his pupils. When Dryden read the great scenes of Shakespeare a secret shame, he says, came over him that he should be so outmatched. We wish we could think that that feeling was not dead. This, then, is the great value of the criticism of Dryden's age, that it was written by experts in the art which Shakespeare professed, and written for a practical purpose in prologues and prefaces and epilogues to their own plays. You never get such criticism again for this conjunction of expert dramatist and Shakesperian critic in the same persons did not long survive the century.

The belief of Dryden, which so shocked our Romantics, that in some things his age had even improved on Shakespeare, was, even if it was mistaken, manly and generous. This is the secret of a productive age that it believes in itself, and is not to be frightened by great names. There is no doubt that we have run this danger, and that, if there is any fault to be found with the almost ecstatic exaltation of Shakespeare in the 19th century, it is that by exalting Shakespeare and especially the tragedies of Shakespeare, to the height which they now occupy we have a little oppressed the dramatic genius of our country.

It must have been a fine thing to read Shakespeare in the 17th century, before he had been elevated into a subject. There were no commentaries—none; nor anything else of that professional apparatus by which Shakespeare has in almost equal proportions benefited and suffered. We have about this uncontaminated Shakespeare something of the feeling that one has about a fine piece of country before the guide-books have found it out, and sigh when we see the knot of critics and editors begin to gather round him on the threshold of the new country. They portend what was to come—much that was fine, and more that was necessary, but much that was emphatically neither necessary nor fine. It was the great achievement of the 18th century that by its series of editions it did what was necessary, and by doing what was necessary made it possible for the Romantics to do what was fine. Of its other services to the understanding of Shakespeare—of such masterpieces as Johnson's "Preface" and Maurice Morgann's "Essay on Falstaff"—we would gladly say as much as they deserve. We are content to observe that a preface which made the Romantic criticism possible and an essay which did more, which forestalled it, are now in these last few years becoming valued and familiar to the students of Shakespeare. It is a sign if any were needed, that the old feud of the 18th and 19th centuries, which more than anything else distorted the criticism of the Romantics, is now in the 20th century seeking out a grave. We sometimes talk of the meaning of Shakespeare. The meaning of an author passes out of his control the moment he finds a reader. The meaning of Shakespeare is no longer what Shakespeare meant; it is what Shakespeare means to us. So far we are all Romantics. The whole meaning of Shakespeare is something richer still; it is what Shakespeare has meant to the three centuries of his readers since his day.

FUTURE OF SHAKESPEARIAN INTERPRETATION.

For the future of Shakespearian interpretation, there are above all two hopeful signs: the disappearance of this feud of the centuries and the new activity of women. Considering what Shakespeare has done for them we cannot help thinking that women have done singularly little for Shakespeare. His comedies are a revel of feminine supremacy; he has done women more honour than any dramatist except Moliere: and yet hardly any woman has applied to his works those powers, peculiar to their sex, which Miss Austen and Mrs. Gaskell have exerted in their novels: powers peculiar to women and out of the reach of men. We can recall only one woman in modern times who talks of Shakespeare's women as one woman in any drawing room will talk of another—Mary Coleridge; and she wrote nothing deliberate about Shakespeare, but scraps here and there, in diaries and letters, most femininely. She can tell us things that no man can tell us; about Isabella, for example, in *Measure for Measure*:—

The real Isabella could not have borne the thought of any woman being married to Angelo. When she says that, we believe her at once. Or when she says of Helena in *All's Well*, excusing her for her forwardness, that—

She may be reckoned as one of those women who have ever proposed for men and kept their charm,

we believe her again. Or when she says flatly, of Claudio in *Much Ado*—"Claudio is impossible"—we feel that there is no more to be said. There is a passage in one of her sketches in which she imagines herself a man, and wonders which of Shakespeare's heroines she could have been happiest with.—

Beatrice frightens me a little, but when I think of her at the other end of my dinner-table, Browning, Leighton, and Mr. Gladstone listening delightedly to her remarks, I am a proud and happy man. Rosalind would be perfection for a week in the New Forest at Easter. Portia would mean exile. One cannot imagine her out of Belmont; but she would be a charming winter wife.

It is a fragment of the spirit which we desire to see.

RECOMPENSE.

There is only one of Shakespeare's comic plays which we should warn women to avoid; the only comic play of shakespeare's in which they could not possibly succeed: we mean *Henry IV.*, which we have always regarded as Shakespeare's recompense to men for his treatment of them in the comedies. In the comedies in that scramble of wit which serves for love-making, it is always the ladies who win. An audience, perhaps, would tolerate nothing else; but in any case it is made easy, for the young men are never natural, which is as much as to say that they are never at their best. Now it is the great secret of the comedy of *Henry IV.* that it is masculine. The only women in it are Doll Tearsheet and Dame Quickly, and you can see at once what freedom this gives. Even Falstaff must have ceased for some seconds to be master of his mind in the company of Rosalind; and this, no doubt, was what Dryden was thinking of when he said that Shakespeare was better at friendship and Fletcher at love. He felt that when Shakespeare's ladies had retired his men were so much—we will not say happier—but so much more themselves, over a glass of something. The sins of the flesh, which have a nervous attraction for Shakespeare's witty ladies, become broad and humorous for the first time when the ladies are away. There is no pertness in *Henry IV.*; all its wit is bathed in humour. One is tempted to suggest that humour is not a feminine thing. At any rate, it seldom flourishes when men and women are together, except by some special licence of friendship or family. Cheerful abuse of each other is the root of Eastcheap humour; and this, we believe, is wholly unfeminine. Surely no fat lady ever lived who would take it like Falstaff. There is Bardolph, too. Recall Falstaff's *eloge* on Bardolph's nose; and recall how Bardolph received the news of Falstaff's death—

Would I were with him, wheresome'er he is, either in heaven or hell!

This is magnificent, and we are mistaken if it is not masculine also. We advise the ladies, therefore, while they try everything else, to avoid Falstaff; and we do so the more readily because we believe it will be no great hardship to them. Say what they may, they have never liked him. Even Mrs. Montagu, Queen of the Blues and arch-Shakespearian, gave him up as a beast; and we have Byron's word for Mme. de Stael:—

To-day I dine with Mackintosh and Mrs. *Stale*—as John Bull may be pleased to denominate Corinne—whom I saw last night, at Covent Garden, yawning over the humour of Falstaff.

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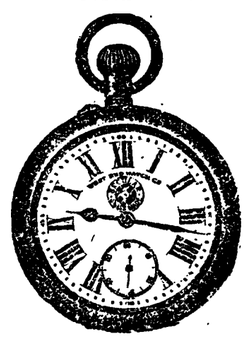

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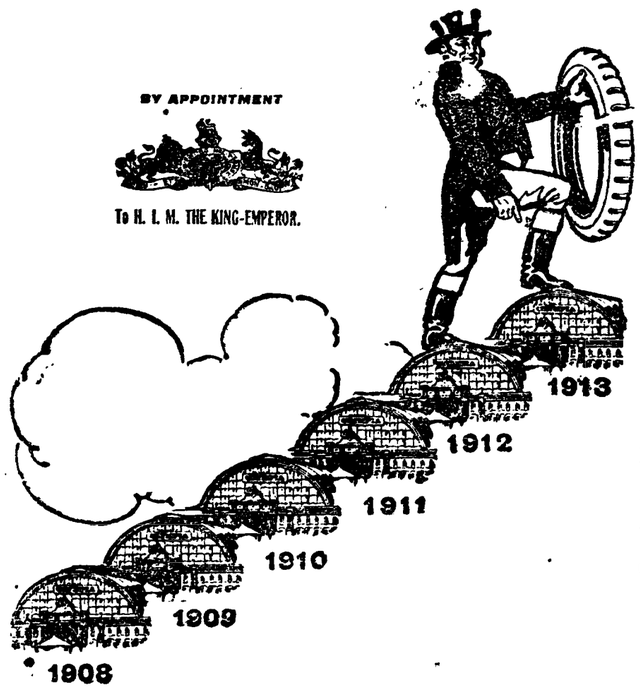

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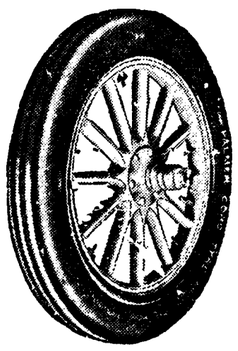

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This is never the case with the rider of the

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the only High grade tyre. Whatever the price you may pay, there is nothing to equal Palmers for complete satisfaction.

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Dindigul Pearls with rings	per 50	Rs. 3—0
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An distinctive style, striking an entirely new note.

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Latest Suitings & Excellent Cutting.

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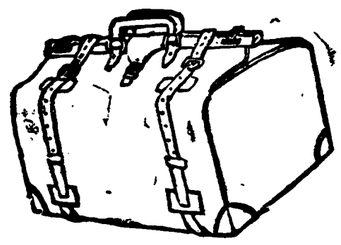

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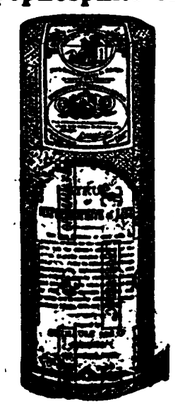

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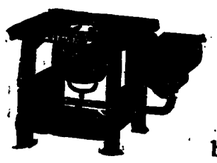

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